THE LIBRAETOR PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

tanco are to be nade, and all letters the preuniary concerns of the paper are ted, (past paid,) to the General Agent. PTERMS. - \$2 50 per annum, payable in ador \$300 at the expiration of six months. Te fire copies will be sent to one address for ten us, if payment he forwarded in advance. PADERTISENESES making less than one squar d three times for 75 cts., one square for \$10. Constill Committee - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS AT LOUIS OF EDNUS DE QUINCY, SANUEL PRILDRICK. CREEK PRILERS. [This committee is response for the financial economy of the paper.]

WIL LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, **DECEMBER 25. 1846.**

VOL. XVI .-- NO. 52.

PURCHASE OF THE SLAVES of the Boston papers publishes a letter three years ago—and why now for the first

ahishad, we cannot conjecture—by one Da as to John Quincy Adams, in which a mod sed for the abolition of slavery in the Unit-ies, by the action of Congress. This plan of the purchase, by Congress, of all slaves or to the year 1850-after which date, evd shall be born free. Without pausing to ins Congress is to get the money, we prize of David Sears, or of those who may he proposition, what right Congress has to upon the subject at all? We notice this so it is generally re-published at the ind seems to attract some attention. The Mr. Adams has held it in his possession m, shows that even he was not prepared to a so monstrous a proposition; yet its pub-low, in the organ of the party in Boston so Young Africa, indicates, in conwith some other movements, a purpose to a subject of discussion at this time. We ed, however, that if any member of hall be graceless enough to father this cheme, that body will promptly and with nanimity refuse even to consider it. not to be concealed, that all the signs of s point to a fierce renewal of the abolition so, in some form, at the approaching session of the approaching session of the approaching session of the session of the session of a large majority of the sea of that body will at once frown down the upt, if it shall be made?-Richmond Whig.

INSTRUCTING SLAVES.

following communication was published in worleans Dolta of August 23d. It is the may of a friend of southern institutions, and refere he relied upon :--

Ma Entron:-I have heard that some wellperhaps, but erring persons, are in the distructing slaves to read and write! purtic-some of those constituting the so-called thropic societies, such as Sunday Schools, &c., 7 nothing of the impolicy of such proceed-and the mischief it is calculated to produce "see slave population, it is forbidden by law! a law to be found in Greiner's Louisiann Di-lage 521, article 3459, which reads as follows: Praga who shall teach, or permit, or cause mosa who shall teach, or permit, or cause usin, any slave in this State to rend or write, a conviction thereof before any court of semi prasdiction, be imprisoned not less than usin, see more than twelve months?

ing this, Mr. Editor, may possibly persistance in a pursuit more injurious to be all the railings of northen fanatics.

nature. We were yesterday shown a small and to have been purchased in this city, on the were the words, 'Perish Shavery, Prosper man,' We cannot suppose that it could have a statistically brought to this market by any though the cup in question was found in the of a negro. It might perhaps, however, be caused for our citizens to be on the look out, the termine of our institutions are growing both it and sumerous.— Savannah Republican.

Here is a choice paragraph to be circulated on ber side of the Atlantic, as a specimen of Ademocracy, and love of liberty !!!

THE TOT CHIEF AND A SAN ARE ALL MAKKIND.

POLICE OF OPER ESSION
OF THE TOTAL AND ARE ALL MAKKIND.

POLICE OF OPER ESSION
OF THE TOTAL AND ARE ALL MAKKIND.

POLICE OF OPER ESSION
OF THE TOTAL AND ARE ALL MAKKIND.

POLICE OF OPER ESSION
OF THE TOTAL AND ARE ALL MAKKIND.

POLICE OF OPER ESSION
OF THE TOTAL AND ARE ALL MAKKIND.

POLICE OF TOTAL AND ARE ALL MAKKIND.

POLICE OF THE TOTAL AND ARE ALL MAKKIND.

P

well-grounded abhorrence, but knowing that the Apostler themselves had to deal with slavery, she has sought to learn from Scripture the principles which guided their mode of procedure towards it, and to regulate her own in accordance with that infallible standard. No doubt a course so calm, the standard. This is an agracion committee; so that you may expect to hear, for some time to com; that Mr. Thompson is engaged in the prosecution of his Herculean task of humbling the pride of the despots of India, and of restoring the illusted Raja to bis duminions and his rights.

Federick Daughean and Mr. Smith (the Secretary dignified, and Christian, would not so well suit the pocket of a hired orator and declaimer, and she therefore neither expects nor desires his approbation of it.

Frederick Douglass, and Mr. Smith, (the Secretary of the League,) are holding large meetings in the therefore neither expects nor desires his approbation of it. Mr. Frederick Douglass next held forth, but as they are at Manchester, where I trust they will do

From the English (Methodist) Watchman.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND

Methodist (Eng.) New Connexion Magazine.

ost prominent and aggressive Anti-Eva

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

the reporters have not thought it necessary to give any account of the oration of this chosen agent of the Scottish Anti-Slavery Association, we have of course nothing to say on the subject.

much good.

I send you the Patriot, containing the second letter from Dr. Wardlaw. I have no time for comment course nothing to say on the subject. on it. I understand Mr. Thompson will be in Glas gow at the commencement of the new year, and will then deal with the Doctor as he merits, for his attack upon the leaders of the late agitation.

I send you an article from the Edectic Raview of the present month. It contains a faithful historical gelical Alliance in present operation is that of the so-called 'Anti-Slavery Loague.' Admit that the vogrant speech-makers who principally figure at the meetings of this 'League,' are hark-rupt in everything that should command the attention of respectable and truth-loving assemblages,—and we need scarcely say that we do much more I think, a place in your columns. and we need scarcely say that we do much more I think, a place in your columns.

than admit this, still they have a hold on the pop- I yesterday heard of the safe arrival of Mr. Garrithan audit thus, —sill they have a note of the particle of attachment to the cause of liberty, which greatly facilitates their assaults on the Alliance. We feel bound to record our protest against the reckless routes and the country are by this time in now pursued by Messrs. Garrison and Co., and learn that Mr. Thompson, immediately on the reto warn the unwary against falling into the this-take, that those reckless agitators are the friends either of man or God. Christians who understand hours they were posted in all parts of the United

the case, must feel it a duty to discourage, frown down, and by all becoming means, suppress their mischief-loving and mischief-making proceedings. The hour for closing the mail has arrived; I must The see the article, in another column, from the therefore break off. The papers I send will supply all my deficiencies. I had intended to save you the DOUGLASS, GARRISON, THOMPSON.

[London correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce.]

Frederick Douglass, the runaway slave, W. L. Garrison, the rattle-hended and would be notorious emancipator, and George Thompson, the pensioned for life secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of England, have been in Scotland trying to get more than the state of a piece with the secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of England, have been in Scotland trying to get more than the state of a piece with the secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of England, have been in Scotland trying to get more than the state of a piece with the secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of the Anti-S for life secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society of England, have been in Scotland trying to get up a steam. They have decidedly failed, though a silversented to Lloyd Garrison. The whole affair, however, is understood here as being 'a sprat to catch a mackerel;' but it was 'no go.' These parties had the andacity to insist that the Free Church of Scotland should return the amounts received from slave-holding States, who sympathisod with the seceders from the Church of Scotland; as if it were possible that good Christiau gentlemen, because themselves and their estates had been encumbered by slavery, by former mis-governments, 'the legacy of Great Britain,' should have had thrown back into their faces, with scarn and contumely, the doi-

of Great Britain, should have had thrown back into their faces, with scorn and contunnelly, the dollars which they subscribed to the Free Church of Scotland, which Church will readily lend a helping hand to free the slave, when it can be done with security to property, and the positive happiness of the negro. The Free Church listened to the Gar-Scotland, which they subscribed to the Free Church of Scotland, which Church will readily land a helping hand to free the slave, when it can be done with security to property, and the positive happiness of the negro. The Free Church listened to the Garrison garruinty, but declined his advice; Thompson was grandiloquent, but failed to convince; Douglass only showed himself to be the dupe of designing men. He is a good card for ambulatory genity, affording them a safety-raive for their pear-up pseudo-philanthropy and pignacity.

SLAVES. The Paris Universe declares that it shoutants able to staves—the United States 2,700,000—Spanish Comies 800,000—French Colonies 250,000—Dute merican Republics 400,000—Texas 30,000—Tot only showed himself to be the dupe of designing men. He is a good card for ambulatory genity, affording them a safety-raive for their pear-up being in that degraded state. SLAVES. The Paris Universe declares that the

An emirginal coligina, sandwage as the British wal discubicalled. Applause.] But they would be more
designed to know how he obtained his freedom,
designed to know how he obtained his freedom,
destroy to be fair of the as a cook or heard of a vessel
in treat to be fair out as a cook or heard of a vessel
in treat to be fair out as a cook or heard of a vessel
to the best of the fair of the second of a vessel
to be the best of the fair out as a cook or heard of a vessel
one evening by awase of weather, was driven in
the lapt of Nassan, in New Pervidence, over which
was the Brist hig, and ander whose waring to
the best of the control of the control of the control
was the best high, and ander whose waring to
the was a like the was a lake. He answered to
heard the was a lake. He answered to
heard the was a lake. He answered to
heard the was a lake. He answered to
signed the articles of your ship with your own on
signed the articles of your ship with your own on
signed the articles of your ship with your own on
the strength of the was a lake. He answered to
heard the control of the ship with your own on
the strength of the was a lake. He answered to
heard the control of the ship with your own on
the strength of the was a lake. He answered to
heard the control of the ship with your own on
signed the articles of your ship with your own on
the strength of the ship with your own on
the ship with your own on the strength of the ship with your own of
the ship with the control of the ship with your own of
the ship with the control of the your own of the ship with your own of
the ship with the your of the your
ferred to me it rather. A kingle, However, were
freed to me it rather. A kingle, However, were
freed to me it rather, and the presented as pretarget the should have moved any human heart. He
to the ship with the process are much the control of the your
which was diaged out, in presented as price
to the ship with the process are much lim, and
to the ship with your your own of
the ship with your your own
the ship with

bains and slavery-bold as chattele

parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently
added to the dave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!2) Democratic, (!14) America every year.

If lumediate, Unconditional Emancipation

Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers

are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in fiendist category, as kidneppers and menstealers—a race of monsters unperalelled in their as-sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty. If The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an egreement with hell. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS:

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER

WHOLE NO. 833.

this resolution, he noticed the proceedings of Evangelical Alliance, and said he had recentaken the versite of 20,000 of his countrym upon that subject, and of these 20,000 personally seven had held up their hands in favor of Alliance. He then minutely detailed what he been done in the Alliance on the subject of Ameican slavery, up to the resolution to which the body came on the 29th of August—that the branches of the Alliance, would admit to me hership only those slaveholders who were suinvoluntarily, and not for their own interests talk of an involuntary slaveholder was, he said, make God the author of the sin which the slab holders committed; and to say that there were slave holders in the United States who were so, from fault of their own, was asjing that which was toriously untrue and nonsensical. In this mat that hody was guilty of a most fearful compromistand its mismbers, scores of whom he could har voted in defiance of principles which they it deliberately avowed previous to joining the A ance. Would any one rise in that vast assemble and principles of hundreds of the English methors of the Afliance?

Mr. Thompson then went on to say that he was ready to confirm what Mr. Garrison bad said, that out of 60 or 70 American delegates who came to this country, there were not above six of them who would be regarded as abolitionists in the United States, or as aught but practical enemies to the abolition movement. And yet Dr. Wardlaw said in another part of his letter, 'Our American brettiren who were with us, are anti-slavery men like ourselves.' Now, of what importance were the doings of the Alliance upon the question of slavery? Of great importance. What had transpired since the Alliance? The Free Church of Scotland had claimed the Alliance as its own. The Free Church of Scotland had boldly declared, through her organs, that herself and the Alliance were one; orgo,—and it was a very modest assertion—the voice of Church. Mr. Thompson then called attention to the proceedings of the Ola School Presbyturian. the three and hearly the Christendom was in favor of the views of the Free Church. Mr. Thompson then called attention to the proceedings of the Old School Presbyterian. Assembly of the United States, in reference to a letter from the Synod of Canada, on the subject of slavery. This letter, which very likely emanated from Ir. Burns of the Free Church, was treated with the utmost contempt. The American brethren had triumphed; but he would appeal from the Free Church of Scotland to the free people of Scotland to the free people of Scotland to the free people of Scotland to the people of England and he would say to them, You must not put your trust in these bodies. Let the cause of the slave be taken up by you. Let the anti-slavery character of both be vindicated by you; and in your individual character do what you can to arouse both the one and the other from the domination to which they have subjected themselves by an alliance with slavery. Hoping to have an opportunity of attending another meeting next week, Mr. Thompson concluded a long and able speech by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chuirman.

From the London Patriot THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE-REV. DR : WARDLAW.

The Resolution adopted by the British Organiza-tion of the Evangelical Alliance, that no slavehold-er shall be eligible to its membership, has afforded to no individuals higher gratification than to ourselves; and if we have not expressed this satisfaction in terms sufficiently strong to please some of our readers, it has been because we did not wish to indulge in what might have seemed to be the language of self-gratulation or boasting. Our friend, Da. Wardlaw, doubts not that certain ruthless assailants of the Alliance will provokingly point to the Manchester Resolution, and clap their wings, and crow, and say, 'You would have had no such Resolution, but for us.' And he is anxious, apparently, to have it understood, that the pressure from without had nothing to do with 'producing this result. On the other hand, we find it broadly affirmed by an advocate of the Alliance, that 'the Resolution was obviously designed to silence the clamors of those who seek to render the Alliance nugatory, by representing it as trifling with the question selves; and if we have not expressed this satisfucors of those who seek to render the Alliance nugatory, by representing it as trifling with the question of Slavery. Now, if it was adopted with a view to silence clamors, it is a fair inference that, but for those clamors, it would not have been adopted. In the vituperation, and violence of which Dr. Wardlaw complains, we must disclaim all participation, feeling responsible only for what has proceeded from our own pen; but we must remind our honored friend, that the temptation to refax one's efforts in a good cause, because it is advocated in a manner and spirit which we disapprove, is an artifice of the enemy. Who could justify all the vituperation and vehemence of Luther and Knox? Surely when the question—to give it in Dr Wardlaw's own mild and measured language—is, whether we are, 'even in the remotest possible degree, to associate ourselves with laws and practices so absolutely fendish' as those of the American slaveholding States, the exaggerations of extemporary

er we are, 'even in the remotest possible degree, to associate ourselves with laws and practices so absolutely fiendish' as those of the American slave-holding States, the exaggerations of extemporary oratory may well be pardoned.

Now, that there was a very wide difference of opinion upon this subject among the members of the Alliance, Dr. Wardlaw distinctly admits. 'How often,' he says, 'were we told, in the Alliance, that, if we carried certain andi-slaveholding Resolutions, we should necessarily cut off the large mass of the American churches?' The effect of this argument upon his own mind, we could have anticipated. While such assurances 'rendered us,' he says, 'the more reluctant to adopt, (if it was possible, consistently with principle, to avoid it, what would break up the Ecumenical character of the Alliance, they struck a warning to very anti-slavery heart, of the need of self-jealewsy, and for making the firmer stand for the principles of emancipation and freedom.' And does our learned and reverend friend blame us, that the warning struck to our anti-slavery heart, and roused our jealousy of an Ecumenical Alliance which could be realized only by such a compromise of principle? Whether he will allow it or not, we have no doubt that the members of the Alliance which toold be realized only by such a compromise of principle? Whether he will allow it or not, we have no doubt that the members of the Alliance which foll with him on this subject, were,—if we may not say fortified,—aided in their noble stand for the principles of emancipation, by the publicity given to the proceedings of the Alliance, and by what appeared in the columns of the Patript. And we can assure him that, to have contributed in any degree to the adoption of the Resolution hy, which the question so long arisone has, at last, been 'so happily disposed of,' will always afford us matter for the purest satisfaction. If there are any persons who can please themselves with thinking, that things would have taken precisely the arm processes th

EARTED.

E.L.B louse, rters.

CTORY FOSTER

upon to recommen, and to the public ate in regard to thes WARREN, M.D.

Lobbins, Roxbary enth, I have used ROBBINS, M. I De. Green, Boston, e fitted with Trusco James F. Fester, as faction in their 1998 ountruction, and in in; on this account its to Mr. Foster, ed

fitted. GREENE, M.D. on. April 27, 1847.

with the ability of M
Trusses, the varies
apparatus required to
the character of the V. C. SMITH, and Surgical Journ RGERY.

LIBERAT Chase, Miljers

BOSTON, DECEMBER 25, 1846.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.

On the first page will be found the proceedings of a growded and enthusiastic meeting, held in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 21st, convened for the purpose of hearing addresses on the subject of American slavery from George Thompson, Frederick Douglass, and myself. At that meeting, a richly wrought silver ten service was presented to me, in the presence of the assembly, by the chairman, Jour WIGHAM, Jr. (a worthy and much respected member of the Society of Friends.) from the friends of negro emancination in that city, as a token of their appreolition of slavery, and as a public rebuke of the conduct of my pro-slavery calumniators, connected with the Evangelical Alliance and the Free Church of

The credit of procuring this valuable gift, (a thousand times more valuable on account of the spirit which devised it, and the object which it was intended to subserve, than for its pecuniary worth,) is due to the Anti-Slavery Women of Edinburgh, some of whose names I shall have occasion to mention, in giving sketches of my mission in the Liberator, from

The London correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, (a pro-slavery American, of course,) undertakes to disparage this generous and flattering exhibition of personal esteem and public regard, in Scotland, by contemptuously saying - The whole affair is understood here as being 'a sprat to catch a mackerel, but it was 'no go'!!!-- Understood by whom? By nobody! This lever of slavery, and scoffer at philanthropy, knows (or might know) a more pure, spontaneous and honorable token of approbation was never given to any man. The number of contributors to its purchase was about two hundred and fifty-composed of rich and poor, the ex alted and the humble, persons of all sects and parties, ministers and laymen, officers and members of the Free Church of Scotland-&c Among the number was the Rev. Dr. RITCHIE, whose fidelity to the an ti-slavery cause, and hearty co-operation with the uncompromising abolitionists in the United States, have made him conspicuous on both sides of the Atlantic. The superbly wrought purse, (containing ten sovereigns, the balance of the sum collected for the tea-service,) presented at the same time, was made by M. B. RITCHIE, his daughter.

The custom-house duties imposed on this tes service amounted to nearly sixty dollars!-The following letter, in relation to this exaction, was address. ed to the Collector of the port, but he has not had the courtesy to make any reply to it, either in a verbal or written shape. I should like to have the judg ment of candid and intelligent men expressed on this point, either through the medium of the Liberator, or some other newspaper.

BOSTON, Nov. 27, 1846.

To Hos. MARCUS MORTOS :-

SIR-I am sure you will not deem it any impeachment of your intelligence or impartiality, if I respentfully ask you to review a decision, which, as Collector of this port, you gave a few days since, and by which I was unexpectedly taxed nearly sixty dollars; because the wisest and best men sometimes err in judgment, and see and correct their error, on more mature deliberation.

The case, you will remember, is simply and exactly this :- On making a visit recently to Edinburgh, in Scotland, a number of the ladies and gentlemen of that city, desirous of evincing their personal regard for me, presented to me a silver tea service, with an inscription, which has been appraised in value at £40, and taxed 30 per cent. The facts were stated to you, and you kindly consented to examine the law, and see whether this token of friendship might not properly be allowed to pass, duty tree. I atterward, but was told by your clerk, that you had decided in favor of exacting the duty. It was accordingly paid; for, though it was a tax that I was not able to meet, without some pecuniary embarrassment, I could not think of allowing such a token to remain in the hands of the Government, to be disposed of at public vendue.

Unquestionably, your decision is sustained by the letter of the tariff law, but I cannot think it is by its spirit; and it is for this reason, I desire you to re-exmine the grounds of your decision. With legal matters, as a lawyer and a judge, you are much better conversant than myself; but I believe I do not err in supposing, that it is the spirit of a law, and the unquestionable design of those who enacted

The duty imposed on foreign silver plate, by the law of Congress, I conceive to affect only the case of importation, for sale and profit, or where the plate has been purchased as a matter of personal taste, convenience or luxury; but it seems to me that it was never intended to be applied, and that by no just or liberal construction can it apply, to a token of personal and public regard, such as is rarely estowed, and such as was proffered to me in Edin burgh. It was not a purchase, on my part, nor was it imported as a matter of profit or speculation; but it is, I am persuaded, a fair and just exception to a general rule. The inscription upon it shows the origin and design of the gift, (of which I presume you have no doubt,) and renders it unsuitable for sale or transfer, at least while I am living.

You are to be commended for your determination to discharge the onerous duties devolving upon you as an officer of the customs, in a faithful and impartial manner; but, in every case which presents a doubtful aspect, whether it fairly comes within the spirit of the law, I think it will be generally conceded, that the verdict should be rendered in favor of the citizen, rather than that of the government: because an error of judgment in the particular instance may prove a very serious pecuniary injury to the citizen, but cannot possibly thus affect the government. Such a case, I respectfully submit, is mine, as already explained to you.

Yours, for strict equity,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

IT Those who desire to examine this elegant tea service can do so, at the Faneuil Hall Bazaar. It may be found on the Edinburgh table, with the names of the donors.

FANEUIL HALL BAZAAR.

This splendid collection of Freedom's gifts, obtain ed from various parts of the old and the new world, was opened to an expectant and admiring multitude on Tuesday last, and during that day more than one thousand dollars were realized, in aid of the mos comprehensive, the most sublime, and the most beent enterprise of the age. We trust the number of visitors and TF runcuasens at will be ! legion ;" for the abundance, variety, beauty and excellence of the articles are equal to the most liberal patronage. Immense as the Hall is, it is none too large for the occasion. The least curious would be gratified by a survey of it; and every pure and philanthropic mind must be filled with delight in contemplating the scene Remember that it will remain open only a very few days longer. Go yourselves-urge all your relation and friends to go-go with all the money you can spare to 'help the cause along'-and, for the high renown of Boston, for the credit of the Old Cradle of Liberty, for the sake of the millions who are crying to us for deliverance from galling yokes and torturing fetters, conspire to make this great effort of Philas thropy memorable for its glorious success, long after the atter overthrow of that execrable system, which

JOINDER OF EDMUND QUINCY TO GERRIT DEDHAM, Dec. 11, 1846. GERRIT SHITH, Esq., Peterboro', N. Y .:

Dran Sin-I received yesterday a copy of the Albany Patriot, of the 9th instant, containing your Reply to my letter to you of the 19th ultimo, for which, I presume, I am indebted to your politeness. which, I presume, I am indebted to your pointeness. I, too, am on the eve of leaving home, to attend an anti-slavery meeting in Philadelphia, and fear that the haste in which I must write may make meomit noticing some points in your letter, which you may deem worthy of remark. If so, that haste must be my excuse.

And, first, I will despatch the matter that seems to me most imperatively to call for notice, in your letter, as it is one affecting my personal character, and endeavor to show that nothing in my letter to you is justly obnoxious to the charge of ill-breeding or bad manners. You complain that I speak of the party to which you belong as the 'Third party'; perate eagerness with which it has clutched at the which name you consider as 'a nickname,' 'the invention of blackguards,' of 'low-minded persons,' of 'base creatures,' the use of which is characterized by 'vulgarity and meanness.' You indeed ex-cuse me for employing the term, on the hypothesis that I am ignorant of the name your party has as-striking examples of that species of ratiocination sumed; but as you can hardly be serious in this sup-position, and especially as in my letter to you, I arguing the nose off a man's face. The serious sumed; but as you can hardly be speak of that party as one 'that has baptized herself ness with which they apply themselves to disprov with the name of Liberty,' I cannot but think that the existence of the most prominent feature of our your politeness has led you to diagnise your censure national countenance, which thrusts itself into or use of which (Heaven help me !) I am the last man admiration. The celebrated proboacis of the bero

name it chooses, and to demand the concurrence of all name assumed by a party or sect, (and especially passes even that of Hudibras himself, who could when, as in this case, it is one invidious or offensive only to other parties or sects of equal claims to the appellation,) is a correct description of its character, and, it. And, secondly, that the term, 'Third party,' about the finest hair that ever adorned the ny. I had no such thought when I employed it. nuity, but it seems to me to be as much misple and the Whig party the . Second party, I apprehend cobwebs. that neither would have any right to complain, nor You affirm that I have made several blunders

you, and I will endeavor to be on my guard in this to John G. Whittier, Esq. You say that the colo letter, and in any future correspondence I may have the honor to hold with you, against a use of words which gives you pain; but I cannot renounce my pact, not that it would continue this trade for nin right to apply such a nomenclature as may seem teen years, (that would have been a pro slovery good to me, on other occasions, to your party as agreement,) but that, if it continued it at all, names that it does not like, but to imitate the exam- contempt,) that the slave trade compr

noved by 'fury,' a 'swollen spirit,' and 'foaming discover any sign of anti-slavery in this clause. wrath'! 'These be very bitter words,' as Dame | The reply to the second blunder you ascribe to to detect the occasion.

tency in condemning the Boston kidnappers, after The power to abolish, implies the power to continue he had voted for Mr. Clay. You put him in the same and to restore. And we may yet see this done. category with the infamous Pearson and Hannum, should the home supply not be sufficient for the deand you characterized his action and speech in that mand of the new markets in Texas, California and matter as 'a farce,' 'ludierous beyond all parallel.' Mexico. The object of my letter to you was to show, (as I did, Constitution of the United States,-that you were both in one condemnation. Had I not a right to deal lips does not enjoy?

If they were meant to apply to my general language respecting your party and its measures, I can , in common with 'the gentlemen of my school, blunder;' but it is one, at least, which I com speak of your party as a pack of office-seekers, hypo-I have always done justice to the sincerity of the masses of your party, mistaken as I thought them. Tou reject this view, and by way of red

Constitution is to be guilty of swearing to support me if I cannot perceive how it is possible for slavery.' I cannot think that such reading, however to have any farther discussion on this point. extensive, would alter my opinion on so plain a point. The fourth and last blunder you indicate is my po as this. If you mean that I should thus learn that sition that it is inconsistent and unfair for men act tion. For I know too well the opinions and the you suppose, and the one in hand. If the haters

say, 'there has been no attempt to an which circumstance you, somewhat page of the newspaper which contains your reply me, shows that there has been an answer attempt to the first-named of these gentlemen, and, to j duced, to some little purpose. You remember that Fontenelle, in his extreme old age, though he could not hear the words of an argument, used to boast that he could always tell which disputant was in the

atraws extended to it, first in the argument of Mi Goodelf, and, since that gentleman has been kicked on one side, to make way for the younger ' Expoun under the veil of irony, -a figure of speech, -to the faces every moment of our lives, is worthy of all in the world that has any right to object.

Your opinion on this matter, I think, rests on two tory of Prince Nosey himself, in the fairy tale would vanish before the logic of these gentlement would vanish before the logic of these gentlements. mankind in this nomenclature. This proposition I pry that "THE HUMAN COUSTENANCE IS AN ANTIdehy. Every man has a right to judge, whether the NASAL ISSTRUMENT!' Their dialectic skill sur-

A hair 'twixt south and south-west side t'

if he think it is not, to refuse to accord the name to Whereas these gentlemen could box the compa is one of opprobrium and reproach. This I also de- beauty. I have no disposition to deny their inge And on the face of it, the idea is absurd. If I as that of the Projector in the Academy at Lagado, choose to call the Democratic party the 'First party,' who spent his life in trying to make cloth out

should I at all compromise my character for good- my letter, to which I must briefly advert. First, yo deny that you hold that the clause in the Constitu breeding by such a use of language.

Had I known, indeed, that your feeling was so tion relating to the slave-trade provides for its abol strong on this point, Pshould certainly have avoided tion.' My reason for thinking that you did was the the employment of a term personally offensive to following passage in your letter, of July 18th, 1844, well as to any other. And here permit me to say, would discontinue it after nineteen years, and that that I am a little surprised at the extreme sensitive. made it an anti-slavery agreement.' If you can see ness of yourself and of your party, (to judge by the anything of this nature in the clause in question, tone of its organs which I sometimes see,) to this perhaps I ought not to be surprised that you are unmatter of its name. I can only account for it upon able to discern slavery in the Constitution. The that principle of human nature, which is said States made no such agreement at all. They only (though certainly with many eminent exceptions) to agreed that, if Congress should prohibit the slave nake little men the most jealous of their dignity, and trade after 1808, then they would discontinue it. the most suspicious of personal disrespect. Were I You appeal to the history of the Convention to conyou, I should advise your little friend not to put its firm your theory, (though this is an assistance which finger in its eye whenever naughty men call it your authentic expositor, Mr. Spooner, rejects with ple of its more robust companions, who make small one made by Slavery to Anti-Slavery. You have account of being called 'Loco-Focos' and 'Coons,' read that history to a strange purpose, if you do and other names in their own nature offensive and not know that it was the slaveholders that demanded that the slave trade should be sacred, even from Con-Your strictures upon my frame of mind, and style gress, for nineteen years; and that only at the end of writing, also call for a word of remark. You think of that time it should be, not discontinued, as you afthat the one is proud and disdainful, and the other firm, but submitted to the power granted to Consuperlatively arrogent and dogmatic. I am of an entrana and surkey sock tension of pride; my continued as it should deem best. Had it not been duct, and that of those with whom I set, is marked by for this prohibition of interference, the abolition of self-complacency, 'contempt and brutality,' 'su- the slave trade might have been had in 1789, inerciliousness and arrogance; and Mr. Wendell stead of 1808. I think it must require those keen Phillips, in particular, was on one occasion, at least, optics which see what is not to be seen, that can to perform the conditions; if the sanctity of oaths may this day, pretend to think that Luther's intemperan

Quickly says; but I make no objection whatever to is substantially included in the last paragraph. You your applying them to me or to my friends, if you think that this clause is no obstacle 'in the way of deserve them. If, however, these stric- swearing to support those parts of the Constitution tures, as far as I am concerned, were caused by any which remain operative, since the trade has been acthing contained in my letter to you, I must confess tually abolished under its provisions. I differ from you. You had written a letter to Mr. Stephen C. Phil- to abolish the slave trade in 1808, under the Consti-

I think you are singularly mistaken in the idea to my own satisfaction, at least,) that there was no that the prohibition of the slave trade in 1808, was just distinction to be made between you and Mr. an anti-slavery triumph. If I know anything of that Phillips, as long as you both sustained the existing portion of history, the foreign trade was suppressed for the benefit of the trade at home. The patriarch found that it was a better business to sell their own out to you the same measure, if I thought you de- children, than to import those of other men. It was, served it, that you had meted to him? Has Mr. in fact, the germ of the great AWERICAN SYSTEN,-Smith any exemption from criticism, that Mr. Phil- the first national movement for THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES!

But my third and worst blunder consists in hold ing, that the authentic tribunal to decide on the only, in the absence of distinct specifications, put in meaning of the Constitution is the Supreme Court a general plea of 'not guilty.' You complain that of the United States! This may be a 'very bad very respectable company. I do certainly hold, that This I have never done, and what that Court decides to be the meaning of the Con I have never known of its being done by any one of stitution in the supreme rule of action, which all my friends. That you are 'office-seekers,' I am who swear to support the Constitution are bound to afraid cannot be denied, as the very essence of a po- maintain. If the decision be a wicked one, it is still litical party is the seeking for office. I never spoke the rule of action of all, so swearing, until it is reof you as a 'set of hypocrites and ecoundrels'; versed. My remedy is, to refuse to take that oath, ough I might not in truth deny that you have some to refuse to do the wicked thing required, and sub of the choicest specimens of both, in your high places. mit to the consequences, and, in an extreme case

You reject this view, and by way of reductio as Indeed, I fancy that my toleration and indulgence absurdum, you allege that 'dignified and authorita are more liberal than your own; for while I have all tive expounders of the Bible interpret if to be proways granted the sincerity of the thousands of hon- slavery; and thence infer that I am bound either to est abolitionists in your party, I have always been as accept their exposition of the Bible, or reject the exwilling to admit the equal sincerity of the tens of position of the Supreme Court of the Constitution! But do you really perceive no difference between the Whig and Democratic parties. I always maintained decision of a tribunal erected under the Constitution, the anti-slavery principlesof those abolitionists to be for the interpretation of itself, and of all laws made as good as those of your party, and their method not under it, and that of a private individual exercising his right of private judgment as to the meaning of the You think that were I a reader of the papers of Bible? If you do, your illustration and your arguyour party, 'I should not feel myself authorized to ment fall to the ground; for there is no analogy be take it for granted, that to hold an office under the tween the two cases. If you do not, you will pardor

many ' wise and worthy abolitioniats' think that they ing under the Constitution, to reject a slaveholder on can swear to support the Constitution, without compromising their anti-slavery character, I certainly you attempt to dispose of by the reductic ad absurdum do not need such a course of study for my informapractices of honest abolitionists in your party, and color, the wicked or ignorant community, or the of equally honest, and not more inconsistent, abolitionists in the other two. But the character of the Constitution is a matter of feet, and not of agains, and no array of numbers, and no amount of honest 1789, and you recognized and sustained their prejuerror, could change my view of so very plain a fact. dice, wickedness, ignorance, or drunkenness, in yo You doubt whether I have ever heard of the Constitution, then I think you would be foreclosed names of Messrs, William Goodell and Lysander as a just man, from objecting to them as candidates Spooner. I have heard of both those gentlemen, This I conceive to be a fair illustration. All relig though I have not the honor of a personal sequaintance with either of them, and am familiar with their froting. If a party should be formed on the pri

of a class of men, whom, by Constitutional content, formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus render in the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have agreed to consider a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have a good as a good as a good as any formal reason from him, and the people have a good as a good as a good a

course, be constrained to answer all these questions war, is a human butcher—thus to characterize the Gamaliel of your party (* its Cynthia of the minute !') personally, and his Hollis-Street congregation. to the questions depends upon the definition given to that word. As to the third question, of course 1 do tablished it took notice of the actual existence of slavery in the several Sovereignties of which it was the League, by their common and statute law, and recognized and

hough you open that issue at the close of your let those who commit and uphold these iniquities er. I will not even be at the pains to correct your This is the intent, too plain and unvarnished, too nistaken notions of the nature of that movement,—
which is not 'hotly easer for the overthrow of civil
What a leason does this Sermon give us of the ag which is not 'hotly eager for the overthrow of civil overnments,' but earnestly desirous of changing the and city in which we live! Here is a Christian a them. I will attempt no defence, or even explana- drunkenness. No-he must, forsooth, bestow ent purpose? Suppose the Non-Resistant Disunionsts to be all you are in the habit of meeting, at midnight, with dark by his own confession, honestly laboring, to high, -what then? You surely would not condemn is harsh and denunciatory. Is this an honest reason the innocent with the guilty? For you can scarcely or is it a dishonest reason, put forth to serve his pur be ignorant, notwithstanding the dust that is thrown pose? Has he, or any of those who ring the change a very inconsiderable fraction of the Disunion ranks.

The great majority of the Disunionists have no quarof other conflicts by this standard—the sectarist rel with the Constitution of the United States, except-

One thing, however, you will permit me to say, beupon mankind. Your own doctrines appear to me to purpose?

*trike at the root, not only of civil government, but

Luther, whom Mr. Fosdick cites, went far beyon of human society If men may construe the most solemn contracts to please themselves; if they may spoken denunciation of the Church of Rome, and be dispensed with by mental reservation or verbal of language, as it is termed, was a greater evil than equivocation; if Constitutions of Government and the sale of Tetzil's inculgences, and other enormi solemn enactments are to be submitted, like the dogjudgment; if the obligations of promises may be been considering, calculates quite too largely upor avoided by the pretence of conscience, and be con-strued on the understanding of him that makes, and Luther's violence, says Mr. Fosdick, 'd

cuintessence of anarchy. the consequences of which I have traced-(and es. razors' will not do the work. pecially as you yourself state that the Bible, as you The Christian pulpit! 'to what base uses has read it, still compels you to 'linger around the bloody and life-taking doctrines' which deform civilized inmy children are appointed to abide.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, EDMUND QUINCY.

MR. POSDICE'S THANKSGIVING SEEMON ON TEMPERANCE.

This discourse deserves notice, but solely as repesenting the views, opinions and feelings of those ultra and selfish conservators among us, who throw old water upon any and every effort to ameliorate or abolish the social and political evils that afflict better way has threatened destruction to any existing effort against this soul-debasing system. evil, which was a source of pecuniary gain to some. in Hollis-Street Church!

rection, we have not the least doubt, of his employ- must be to his family a consolution, that he wa ers. Hear him! The ideas which I have developed, spared to rejoice with them in the successful result as the strain of this discourse, I understand to be of his labors, and to taste in this life the joy of his the ideas on which this religious Society is based. -No doubt of it. The present Society of Hollis-Street Church is based upon the ideas of rum, slavery to atruggle against the sin ster influence of wealth

ple of 'no voting for Catholics, nor for those is politi- not entirely for the purpose of excusing those evils, sal, sellowship with Catholics, I think that party and averting from their perpetrators the just indig. would stand on precisely the same ground with yours. nation of ontraged humanity It is the 'compact'In both cases, the party would rest upon the rejection it is what he is paid for; and now that the thirty om, by Constitutional consent, pieces of silver jingle in his pocket, there needs no d to consider as good as any formal reason from him, why he thus renders his

But what is the burden of the song, with which this Sermon labors? Simply this: The great grief, in the mind of the Rev. Mr. Fosdick, with which he lathe mind of the Rev. Mr. Fosdick, with which he isthe mind of the Rev. Mr. Fosdick he isthe mind of the Rev. Mr. Fosdi Anerican colonies?

Id. Do you not believe that there was no legal slavely in any of the States of this nation at the time the Constitution was adopted?

Id. Do you not believe that the Constitution created no slavery; and that it is not to be held as even recagnizing slavery, provided there was, at the time of its adoption, no legal slavery in any of the slavery advocates, he says,—'The intemperance time of its adoption, no legal slavery in any of the slavery slavery is a says,—'The intemperance which I have been depicting is fraught with many slavery. 4th. Do you not believe that had the American serious evils; evils often worse than those against people adhered to the letter and spirit of the Consti-tuson, chattel slavery would, ere this, have ceased many zealous reformers undoubtedly do say, that a slaveholder is a man thief-a rumseller a moral nui-You then add, with singular assests, 'you will, of sance-and a soldier, especially in this Mexicas should take my assent to these extraordinary proposi-tions for granted. I return a prompt, decided, emphatic and categorical negative to each and all of essarily and involuntarily flow out of these vocations hem. This is all that is necessary, at this time, even and practices! No doubt the Reverend gentleman had I space to discuss them. I would only say to must be allowed to be his own best judge, as to what those who have never sat at the feet of the present he feels to be the greatest evils which afflict himself

No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law.

Through the long waste of the pages of this Se mon, its whole tone and tenor is to disparage and denounce the true labor of reform, and to excuse and I am not disposed to enter into the merits of the soften the evils of slavery, intemperance and war, Jon-Resistance question, at the present time, al- and to excite charity for, and turn indignation from

assense that inform them,—which does not oppose ister, who, on a day set apart for public thanksgiving tie use of necessary force or of wise restraint, but to Almighty God, for the numerous blessings he has would have them solely employed for the cure and showered upon this people, cannot reckon it a blessing restoration, never for the punishment, of the criminal, to be thankful for, that he has raised up individuals which has no plot against the institutions of society, in our day and generation, who have devoted themat only a hope of substituting the spirit of benevo- selves to the cause of ' peace on earth, and good will leace, good-will and mutual confidence for that of to men, and have labored only too zealously, accordelfishness, fear and violence which now pervades ing to this preacher, to extirpate war, slavery and tios, of that philosophy. For what is it to the pres- pity and his sympathy upon the war champion, the propose the Non-Resistant Disunion-imagine them. Suppose that we word escapes his lips to those who are laboring, and, lanthorns and slouched hats, like so many Guy Fauxes, these evils. And why does he thus rebuke the reto gloat over the future explosion of the mine which former, and plead an abatement for the wrong doer? re are running underneath the foundations of human Simply and solely, if the preacher is to be believed, society, and which is to blow it 'sky high, sir, sky because the manner and 'fashion' of the reforme by your party papers, that the Non-Resistants are but on the harsh language of temperance and anti-slavery and political, both of whom have fought their battles ing its pro-slavery character. I am sorry for it, but over and over again in this community, with not a whit less of vituperation and harshness, but with far less honesty, than characterizes abolitionists and teefore concluding this long letter, and it is this. I con totallers? And who, among the religious or moral ceive that you and the gentlemen who promulgate drivellers, have arraigned either on that score solely, the doctrines of your party, as to the Constitution of and whined and whimpered at blows given and re the United States, are not the men to censure non- ceived; as though the struggle was to inflict the resistants for the mischiefs their opinions would bring greatest damage, and without any other or higher

anti-slavery Stephen Foster, in out-spoken and plais receive the consideration of a bargain, and then refuse such abuses as she cherished. And will any man, at mas of religious belief, to the caprices of private pretend, with regard to this, or the cases we have

Luther's violence, says Mr. Foudick, ' did no good. that, upon a careful re-perusal, I have been unable That clause is not 'obsolete,' as you think. It is not not of him that receives them; if every man is thus 'It is a misfortune,' he adds, 'that prominent agents, dead, but sleepeth. As Congress might have refused to be a Constitution and a law unto himself,-then, a in every scheme of reformation, are so apt to be trate but Judge Lynch,-a state of things which hemence and intemperance, as Mr. Foodick laments would be the very essence of Jacobinism, the very in the 'rough controversialist,'-without Luther, such as he was, there would have been no reforma I do not charge you, or your party, with any delib- tion. No Luther, no Melancthon-which latter is erate design to bring about this condition of things; doubtless Mr. Fordick's beau ideal of the Christian but such seems to me the necessary tendency of the warrior-each has his proper time to act, and approoseness of your political morality. The tendency priate labor to perform. As then, so now. No Garto disorganization, and the growing disregard to pub. rison, and such as Garrison, no efficient contest with c and private obligations, is everywhere to be seen, slavery and its kindred evils. Those who set in pur and nowhere, out of the slave country, more conspic- ple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously, by defraud nously than in your own State. I do not suppose ing the laborer of his hire, as do slaveholders and that your party has had much influence in producing those who accumulate wealth by causing misery and this state of things, for it is not considerable enough woe, as do rumsellers-are not to be coaxed and to have much effect in any way; but I am sure it has wheedled out of the iniquity of these practices; but had no tendency to retard it. I am not acquainted, it is only by the stern indignation of the moral sense as you suggest, with what you call 'Bible politics;' of the community being brought to bear upon and but if they be consistent with that laxity of moral and confront them at every turn, that they can be moved political principle on which I have animadverted, and to do justly and love mercy. Cutting blocks with

come'! The whole tone, tener and drift of this Ser mon, its every influence and aim are to disparage the stitutions,) I can but trust that God may never visit moral advance of the age, and stave it off-to dethem in his wrath upon the community where I and nounce and decry the reformer, as causing greater evils than those he labors to remove ! It is to sympa. thize with, cheer and sustain the slaveholder and his dough-faced ally, the rumseller, and the man of blood. So will every one, on the one side or the other, justly consider and classit. As such, let it be cast out and trodden under fost, and let its memory rot among men.

> THE DEATH OF CLARKSON. LONDON, Nov. 1, 1846. To the Editor of the Liberator :

The death of CLARKSON recalls his services, and naturally leads to a review of his course, and the society, provided those evils are, to them, sources of state of the cause when he began his Christian war pecuniary advantage. 'Great is Diana of the Ephe- fare against the slave-trade, and afterwards against sians! was the shout of those who made silver Slavery. The review of this good cause leads shrines, when the Apostle to the Gentiles proclaimed us to the recollection of GRANVILLE SHARPE. the gospel of Christ to the people of Ephesus. The and WILBERFORCE; and seeing how much they clamor of the silversmiths of those times, when the new doctrine struck at the roots of their craft, whereby they had their bread, has been echoed and reschool from that time to this, whenever the new and encouraged by the review to continued and steady

And now, in the city of Boston, and in this nineteenth verse, we cannot regret that CLARESON has, at his Whilst we reverence the Lawgiver of the Un century of grace, the raven croak of the rumseller, age, and with his infirmities, been called to his ac count. We know that he has left this world, and huthe Rev. David Fosdick, Jr., in a THANKSGIVIES mannity, greatly the better for his having lived in it. Sermon, before that noted Society of rumsellers We know, and he knew, that this is the great end of and sati-temperance advocates, who now congregate man's agency—that God works through man, the He speaks, it seems, by authority, and under digreat purposes of His Government; and nobly did successful and benevolent activity. He, like you was called upon to suffer danger and reproach, and and war! Nor can there be, in the minds of those cognizant of the fact, a doubt, that the Rev. David against which he warred. Of what avail would any Fondick, Jr. was settled over that Society, chiefly if paltering with his principles have been to him now?

welcome to him will be the reflection ought the good fight steadily to the end!

ces flowing from Granville Sharpe's recent to slave Somerset from a kidnapper who sought to a turn him to slavery, of the consequences that Said from that one effort. It mainly leaded to me is the cause and the world, that noble soldier of h the cause and the work, and I am led, by the it larity of the two efforts, though under diffe cometances; to remember the fate of pace Tone, comstances, to remember the rate of your long, at the United States. You and your friends many make the murder of that generous man be viewed make the marky His morder must become, by you efforts, as important as a stimulus, as Sour has been to us as a standard. The verbal acknowledgment, by a mine, of great principle, is one grand step to its pro-mission; and Somerset's case, as to pressu

made its abolition not only a popular, but a leal p

A slave could not tread English ground to

in England - England was the land of the for

soil gave him his freedom. The opinion of lose becomes the action of to-morrow; and in the very is, that national changes are effected. We made rate and reiterate the great truths which rate and renerate the greation of human brotherloot lead to the practical admission of human brotherloot ladividually, the business of life is to raise a seal out of a selfish being The selfish passion we be developed, and the formation of the character of the generation is committed to the generation with precedes it. It is by lectures and social upon we must parry society forwards—all who are in the every day scramble for the means of exand whose whole time is taken up in the strught because the meetres flood, clothing and shelter, is like station and degree; that by unting themelyes un societies, and supporting and encouraging these via like yourself and CLARKSON, devote themselves lead on the social movement in this and other or tions of benevolence and progress, we are comanity. It is in this way that Christianiy is worked among the nations-it has become a stulard. Those who profess a Christian name, howing their practice may differ from the spirit and teaching of the gospel, recognise the authority of the re-The teaching and morality of Jesus are a recognic standard, and it is to that recognition that you can the power of reaching the slaveholders, thresh the professions. They cannot deny the standard, as econcile their conduct with it, and it is to the tiful morality and the rational equality taught by ? sus, that we owe the abelition of slavery and in slave trade in England, and that we shall one in a olition, and the apread of benevolence, through in world. Men will now look, having lost this per Apostle of Liberty, the more earnestly to you, the Matts, and the Chapmans, and the Foren, we the other earnest and good American laborers in wineyard of charity and usefulness. You, I has, will not be wanting, and will answerall their rea able expectations; and I have strong con that, deeply as you and your friends will peop loss of this great and good man, you will also fe to be incumbent upon you to labor, while you le strength, in the great cause of abolition. You will I am sure, and so I think will your friends who you, feel grateful that you had the opportunit ommunicating with CLARKSON personally so more before his spirit finally left us

> I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully, EDWARD SEARCE POETICAL TRIBUTE.

The beautiful and soul-refreshing tribute, is is poetical department, from the London Inchies, we transmitted to me in manuscript before its published in that journal. The writer of it is Miss Marr Cos PENTER, of Bristol, England, a daughter of the in deeply lamented LANT CARPENTER. I venture the knowledge my indebtedness to her, and to the the members of the family circle, for various att kindness shown to me in Bristol, and since that time With an acute and vigorous intellect, she cain il that is sympathetic and charitable, and accomplain much for suffering humanity, both at hom mi abroad. In a letter accompanying her pectial firm

4 1 cannot deny myself the satisfaction of epon ing to you, in the enclosed lines, a very little of the deep interest which you have awakened in the wind of us all, and our earnest wishes for your success Do believe that every line comes from the less, and expresses but a very small portion of the thought powering to it. You will perceive that I have it been able to avoid using the plural form in the last part, as you are so completely identified in or minds with the whole of those faithful eacs, when devoting themselves to the cause."

In another part of her welcome letter, she my-'You will be much pleased with an article on the

very in the Christian Reformer of this month editor is a very worthy and sensible man, rather the old school of Unitarianism, and, not in grant, forward to take up agitating questions, or to are thize in ultra views of things. He was one of the who objected to the Address on Slavery being at by the Unitarian ministers, but had afterward " candor to acknowledge that the Address had in good, and that he had been mistaken."

She also gives the following graphic notice of sermon on slavery, lately delivered by the Rev. M. James of Bristol, a most amiable man:-

"Yesterday, Mr. Jamesgave us an excellenta on slavery, preparatory to the efforts which are be at once made to form and organize the League His text was our Saviour's golden rule, and held previously read St. Paul's beautiful epistle is Pile Much as I have always admired it, I see before felt it so deeply interesting. Isal fil si wish to interfere with existing institutions, warm losing power of Christianity, w should make all things new, transforming a der into a 'brother beloved;' and to show that this see done willingly, not of necessity, he sends Onesia back. Would that we had Pauls, now, who con so transform the hearts of our modern Philemet The beautiful hymn of Doddridge, 'Hark, the gal sound, the Saviour comes,' sung with peculiar such ness and expression, harmonized well with or in-ings. After the service, a working-man, who is knew, came up to me, and begged me 'to shilling for the League; so this was fruits.' In the afternoon, I conversed with our day scholars on the subject of the sermon, it they had been evidently interested. Ithen of them, if any of them had ever entertain ings of dislike towards black people. One d's older ones held down her head, and blashing, fessed that she had been afraid of black mes ing been told, when little, that they would cin away.' With scarcely any exception, the elder acknowledged the same fear; though one state used to be afraid of them, because other dren told her that black men would carry be but that a black man had one day taken h arms, and told her that he would not de harm, and she had never been afraid of them Only a few of the younger children had this and the very little ones seemed quite amused i idea of being afraid of colored people. see, that there is an evident progress in mind on the subject. I need hardly sty, children seemed quite to feel how unreasonable fears had been. How frequently does it hopped

we are afraid of those whom we injure

stored, how great reflection, that he he end ! on the consequen rpe's rescuing the who sought to re. wences that flowed tended to win for e soldier of buman.

means of exists

p in the struggle to and sheller, in their

ing stemesives into

conraging those who

this and other ques-

sue are a renogaised mition that you one olders, through their

of slavery and the

and the Fosters, and rican laborers in this east. You, I know, swerall their reason

strong confiden

you will also feel it bor, while you have

bolition. You will, our friends who sent

the opportunity of

y, VARD SEARCH.

ing tribute, is the

ondon Inquirer, was

is Miss Many Can

daughter of the late

TER. I venture thus

se I may publicly ab-her, and to the other for various acts of and since that time.

le, and accomplishes

both at home and

s, a very little of the

rakened in the minds

-NO. LII.

press. I have just received a letter from one mbers of the Alliance, in answer to certain unded to him respecting the Resoluthe debate on it, in the convention that the British Branch. I will send you a copy me to him, and of his reply. The British Branch of the dead of the reply. The British Branch of the dead the main question, so far as their action a lody is concerned. It wreltes great dusation o man be viewed as at become, by your as flomerset's case and there is an attempt to explain, by reto the scoret wishes of the majority, expressed plate, but not in the Resolution. The hisby a nation, of a his coot at with the Alliance is worth preto ite practical ad-to personal slavery, ular, but a legal cry and should be preserved, as a memento nce, satiring real, and unbending integ-Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation land of the free Smeals, the Murrays, the Patons ish ground 'm. The Carries, Turners, &z., of Glasgow. They opinion of to-day, g he had in precious remembrance; for the by the plave, when there were few others to ted. We must iteand poared in the oil and wine, when Pricat after the first meeting of the Alliance Con este in Liverpool, the following Revolution was generation which and social urgency, all who are engaged

That the Secretaries of this Society be in ed to take measures to ascertain, whether

WHOLE NUMBER DCCCXXXIII

ETCH OF THE RISE, PROGRESS AND

contest about the Alliance goes on in the

Lospon, Nov. 27, 1846.

TRAINATION OF THE EVANGELICAL

ALLIANCE, IN LONDON.

related are to be admitted to membership, as trains seen and Christian ministers, in the agrical Allianee which it is proposed to form adjunction Union, to be held in London, m. [August,] 1846. scordance with this, a pamphlet of 12 pages

ned, faid before the Committee, adopted by ablished, and seat to every member of the sional Committee, appointed at Liverpool to are for the great London meeting, and to all seive friends of the Alliance, all over the

The Engelical Alliance-Will Slaveholders be The Engelical Alliance—Will Slaveholders be desired to membership in it? And will its influence to support and perpetuate slavery? Letterom the Committee of the Glasgow Emancides Society to the Rev. John Angel James, the m. Dr. King, the Rev. Dr. Caudlish, and other subsets of the Committee, appointed by the Liveosi Conference on Christian Union, to make argements for the great meeting to be held in Lontin June, (August.) 1846.

Sereni thousands of this were struck off, and at as circulated among the friends of the Alliance, shers. The question was at once repeated by Ant-Slavery feeling of the country-Will A. a descholders or their abettors, be admitted he Alliance? This tract or letter was signed by W SMEAL and JOHN MURRAY, as Secretaries half of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, and sele and single object was to induce the Evancal Alliance, to be formed, to pronounce a judgagainst the personal Christianity of all, but especially of American slaveholders, their allies The effect of this little tract was almost instanta-

on the Committee of the Alliance, and on the e generally. At the very next meeting of the msh Branch, the question was asked-Are Acan slaveholders to be admitted to membership? nen, who, by the showing of their own Book of line in 1794, are 'men-stealers,' 'guilty of the est kind of theft,' and ' sinners of the first rank, admitted to sit with us, and to be recognized leading members of the local Committees said a e, We shall go no further in the matter, if the oce is to be open to such men.' Ministers and fessors out doors -- in their Associations, Conferces and Presbyteries-in the kitchens and purlors the clouch meetings and through the press, be gan to ask-1 Will the Alliance endorse, by silence or otherwise, the personal Christianity of American cholders? '-for these were mainly in the public , and on their trial before the British nation; and ntence against their PERSONAL CHRISTIANITY WAS e sole object of the Glasgow Emancipation Socieand of the agitation. Leading men in the Allion the Committee, unless some action was taken inst admitting slaveholders, before they met in ion. It was thought that the Provisional Comtitte had power to do this; and it was left with hen to extend the invitation to whom they pleased. As aggregate meeting of the Committee was to a Birmingham, March 31, 1846. I knew of embers of the Committee, who promised to go to hat meeting, mainly to get this question of admiting slaveholders to membership definitely settled; they said, the formation and continuance of an rangelical Alliance would turn entirely on this sestion, and it had better be settled at once-that fareholders may know what to expect. The Comttee met, accordingly, March 31, and continued a session three days; and the question of admitting arrican and other slaveholders to membership Convention, to be held in London, in August following, caused more discussion and excitement his any orall other subjects. The following Resoon was finally drawn up, and presented by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, the very man, who, in Scothad had for two years stood first and foremost to radorse the personal Christianity of American slaveders, as a recompense for the £ 3000 given by

then to build Free Churches, and pay Free Church inisters, in Scotland : Resolved, That while this Committee deem it steen and inexpedient to enter into any sion, at present, on the subject of slavehold-Scult circumstances in which CHRIS-MAY BE PLACED, in countries the LAW of slavery prevails, they are of the thin invitations ought not to be sent to indaldinis, who, whether from their own fault, or allerwise, may be in the unhappy position of holdow-men as slaves.

Never were trickery, knavery and deception e apparent, than are manifested on the part of mover and writer of this Resolution. Mark is skill displayed in cluding the only question ti issue, and which he knew to be the only questhe personal Christianity of slaveholders To Resolution contrives to call the very slaveholdn, who are not to be invited, . Christian brethren. Then mark the advoitness and cunning with which the spologies for slaveholders are introduced into Resolution-apologies which the writer and over of it had, again and again, proclaimed all tter Scotland, but which John C. Calhoun, George McDuffe, and the most inveterate slaveholders and t-drivers in America would never think of offer of for themselves. These Christian brethren, the are not to be invited, ' are placed,' they did not of themselves voluntarily, in the position of slaveolders. Then they 'are placed,' not even in the Condition of slaveholders, but only in countries, for where they hold slaves, but where the law of slavery prevails. The LAW makes men chattels mal, say Doctors Candlish and Conningham, ad men become slaveholders, whether they will deeply imbued with disgust at the proceedings of the General Alliance in London. His heart was any Dr. Cunningham is my property, my mass—with Bishop Meade, that libeller of God, and scorner of truth, justice and common decarcy. He depression into the meeting his mass a beast—at the logic of Scholastic divinity—but is lightly haman nor Christian. Then mark how because he wished to dissever the name of Christian brethren who are not to be invited—bld slaves without any feult of their own.

The following correspondence will give you some to go and seconce and without circumfocution, to answer the queries you have proposed to me, concerning the British Branch Alliance meeting, held at Manchester.

Your first query is—'Did you and others understand, that the British Organization intended, by their resolution.

The following correspondence will give you some to go a graph against their resolution.

in consubinage, steal, rob, lie, cheat, commit adul-To a Member of the Evangelical Alliance:
Size—You were at the Conference in Manche on the 4th inst., called to form the British Br of the Evangelical Alliance: At that Convenence as always. These 'Christian brethren—and to be invited—are only in an 'unhappy position' They perpetrate no injustice, no cruelty, no impiety, no words: perpetrate no injustice, no cruelty, no impiety, no words;-insult to God and outrage upon man, by herding him with brutes—they are merely in an 'UNHAPPY position?' But the Provisional Committee were completely bambooxled by the comming of Doctor Candlish, and they adopted the Resolution, and by no doing endorsed all the main positions of the Free Church leaders, Chalmers, Candlish and Cunningham with the American abarbables. endorsed all the main positions of the Free Church leaders, Chainers, Candish, and Cunningham—i.e. that American slaveholders are good Christians; that the d.A W makes alway, and is to be alone blamed; that men may hold afters without any fash; of their own, that slaveholders 'are placen' by Providence, in the position of alweholders, and that they feel that is a most. UNHAPY position, for them, from which they would be glad to be delivered, but that Providence wont let them out of it, but keeps them there, without any fault of their own, and for the good of the slave! Such is the real import of this recolution of the Provisional Committee, adopted in Birmingham respecting slaveholders, and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders, and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders, and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders and circumlocation, and windings, to say alarkholders, and such on their selection of the Committee, July 7, and July 21, 1846, when that Division adopted the following:

*Resolved, That Akatusak heritiren, on their heritimes of the form inready adopted for English members, at the anse time directing their special affection to the resolution on SLAVERY, adopted in the segment of the committee, July 7, and July 21, 1846, when that Division adopted the following:

*Resolved, That Akatusak heritiren, on their heritimes and the second of the conference, from all countries where governments tolerate the practice in question and the second of the conference of t -i.e. that American slaveholders are good Chris- Here it is distinctly asserted, that your Organiza

own interests. In this Protest, the American slave- unph. holding allies ask, in reference to the first resolution tions.' So, as Dr. Cox said, 'the resolutions mean

Division of the Committee, and in the great London Convention, no judgment has been pronounced against the personal Christianity of American they will break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. faveholders: rather, the whole movement, by si- go free.

As I read the resolution of the Alliance, it seemed

slaveholders: rather, the whole movement, by silence or direct apology, now stands sponsor for their
Christianity.

The 87 American pro-slavery delegates accomplished the end of their coming; and returned to
report their triumph over British abolitionists.—
American papers have teemed with their reports of
victory over the anti-slavery feeling of England and

On the 4th of Nov., a conference met in Manchaster, of about 500 members of the Alliance, to ish Organization intended, by this resolution, to form the British Branch. They met and debated in the British Branch and been saked generally unity of shweholders? three days. The question had been asked generally in the kingdom-Will the British Branch of the Alliance give a distinct sentence against the personal Christianity of American slaveholders, by excluding them from membership? On Thursday, the 5th, the slaveholders were brought up for trial, and the question was, not merely their exclusion from the Alliance, but also as to their PERSONAL PIETY. The trial mitting slaveholders to membership? lasted five hours. The great portion of the Conference were of opinion, that a sentence of excommunication should be passed upon them, on the ground that, being slaveholders, they were totally unworthy the Christian name. But a few in the Conference-of whom Rev E. Bickersteth was one -stood forth, and became spousors for the personal piety, gentleness, goodness, virtue, honesty and respectability of American slave-breeders and slave-Bickersteth especially lauded Bishop Meade, the author of a volume of sermons, in which he distinctly and repeatedly fathers American slavery upon the Christian's God !- Others, however, de nounced slavery as the sum of all villany, and slave olders as the worst of thieves; for which they were called to order by Bickersteth, and such as he; The great anti-slavery majority in the Conference allowed themselves to be gagged down by the Bickersteth minority, and they consented to adopt the following as the form of exclusion :-

That the British Organization, in pursuance of the course adopted by the Provisional Committee, and upon mature deliberation of the whole case, himself to give way to the minority; yet he has a but without prenouncing any judgment on the per-sonal Christianity of staveholders, agrees to declare that no holder of a slave shall be eligible to its

This was offered by Bickersteth, as he himself de- Here is a copy of the answer :clares, to pacify the public mind, that was becoming deeply imburd with disgust at the proceedings of Mr DEAR FRIEND:-

Thus, that Society has undertaken to abolish of the London Division—'Why the wholly needless specification of 'American brethren,' in connection with slavery? * If we had not received explanations which convince us that the
London Committee, when they passed their second
resolution, intended to correct that which would be
deemed objectionable by Americans in the first, and
that it was objectionable by Americans in the first, and
that it was objectionable by Americans in the first, and
that it was objectionable by Committee the content of the content first resolution was allowed to remain in its present and Cummigham, boundered to stand aponsor be-shape, we should feel constrained to express our fore all Europe, for their personal piety and social shape, we should feel constrained to express our respectability. The battle-ground was transferred from America to Scotland and England, and we met the slaveholder before the British public. The met the slaveholder before the British public. The only question on which we have asked for a decision nothing, and were adopted at Birmingham and in London, merely to gratify John Bull in one of his whims. But John Bull a whims, in regard to American slaveholders, (for he has many and strange whims about them, especially—so have all the despotisms of Europe,) are not gratified.

After four days' discussion in the London Conference—resolving and re-resolving, and appointing great Committees after great Gommittees—that great body of more than 1,000 men, professing to be ministers and followers of Christ, and Solety at the instigation of Americal shareholders and their allies, voted to a reseind the trade of conference introduced the decition of the Conference into the Conference into the Conference in the Confer only question on which we have asked for a decision

the bleeding slave in abeyance for year come; the bleeding slave in abeyance for year come; and he adds, 'I cannot be a party to such a contract; no, not for an hour.' He has withdrawn, and over fifty others. Thus the Œcumenical or general Alliance stultified itself, to propitiate American slave-holders and their allies. You will observe that, in the London in Birmingham, in the London in Second respectability and Christian fellows.

you would greatly oblige me:-

1st. Did you and others understand, that the Brit

2d. In the five hours' discussion on the resolution what was the tenor of the speeches as to the persound piety and respectability of slaveholders?

3d. What was the feeling of the British Bra

Any information you could give me on these points, or any others touching the discussion of the slavery question in Manchester, on the 5th inst. would be thankfully acknowledged.

Sincerely do I wish to see all, who have the spirit

of Christ, and are his, outwardly united in one universal Christian brotherhood; but sure I am, no Alliance, whose influence goes to associate Christ in loving fellowship with American slaveholders, and thus to wrap the sanction of Christianity around theft, robbery, conenbinage, and every crime, ent stand. It is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, and must be dissolved.

Yours, truly, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The following answer is just come to hand. Read it; it is worth perusal. The writer is an honesthearted, independent minister, respected and beloved by many-and justly. He now understands the question at issue. He sees and feels the horror of his guilt, who claims the right to turn MAN into a beast, and hold him as an article of merchandise; and

and slaves without any fault of their own. The following correspondence will give you some 'Whether by their own fault, or otherwise!' So insight into the doings at Manchester on the 5th inst. Christian brethren may, without any fault of their own, herd men and women together a rare dilemma. The name is suppressed by request. In a Christian, it would have received the suffrages

would have been much more cordially adopted than the Resolution we agreed upon. But the actual posters of the Alliance was thus.—A few o its members (mostly of the Church of England were not prepared to deny the Christianity of the slavelholders. When, however, they found the feeling to be so strong and unbending, on this point and that the Alliance would be at once annihilated and that the Alliance would be at once annihilated they lowed to a stern necessity, on the understanding, that the mitchicrous clause—' without pronouncing any judement on the personal Christianity of slaveholders'—should be retained. But they saw, and indeed said, that unless all slaveholders were especially excluded, the Alliance was at end.

The menning of the Resolution, therefore, is just this. A fiw members of the British Organization do not question the Christianity of the slaveholders; whereas, an immense majority of the members assuredly do question it.

Your second query is—' In the five hours' discussion on the Resolution, what was the tenor of the speeches, as to the personal hint, and

sion on the Resolution, what was the tenor of the speeches, as to the personal piety and respectability of slaveholders?

speeches, as to the personal piety and respectability of slaveholders?

I reply that the unquestionable scope of the discussion was, 'We cannot regard the slaveholder as a Christian; we regard him as one of the worst of criminals; we hold him guilty of trampling under foot the entire system of Christian morality.'

You will sot understand, that all present looked at the subject in this light. When one of the speakers had demanneed the whole system as an 'atrocious crime,' he was called to order, and a few of the members testified to the exemplary character of the infamous bishop Meade, upon whose sermon he was commenting. But all these expressions of sympathy only chiefted louder and more emphatic expressions of heartfelt abhorrence.

So strong, indeed, was the feeling, that I give it as my individual opinion, that had we seen then as we do now, the necessity of denying the Christianity of the slaveholders, in toto, we could have easily passed a resolution to that effect; and I am confident that, if in doing this, the immediate disruption of the Alliance should mave been the result, the cry would have been,—'PERISH THE ALLIANCE, BUT LET PRINCIPLE PREVAIL.'

We should have deemed it more honorable to have stood upon its ruins, than to have advanced to its. We should have deemed it more honorable to have stood upon its ruins, than to have advanced to its

In comboration of this, I may state, that one of

ship?'
I answer, decidedly not. Those who did so were few inseed, and were it not for the fact that they were nostly connected with the Establishment—i. e. the Site religion—they would not have been treated win so much deference. You are aware, that there ire not many members of that persuasion, at present in the Alliance; and as there is a strong the Atlantic; expressly ordered by R. D. Webb desire (now it not prove too strong) that the move

In reference to the next meeting of the Cenmen a supply of a needful and elegant kind, mercifly frown it into oblivion.

I ned only add, that I am strongly persuaded

that the Aliance will yet open, a tremendous battery upn American slavery. It will be a monster martarbeneath whose terrible discharge the whole systemwill rush to ruin.

Hav patience, dear brother. Have faith in God. The dy that saw your American ministers sail from teir native shores to England, will yet be manufable in the areals of very block of the control of

from teir native shares to England, will yet be meanable in the annual of your blessed abolition movelent. When will they come again? How will tey next come? When the slave is free! Whethis damnutory blot is wiped off your national bre! Not before! Mark This!

Goon, brother! God is with you; you must preval. Yes, and not long hence, either Not only nea the smile of ransonned myriads await you and yor compatriot brethren, but the plaudits of the goat and good, in both hemispheres, will soon thuner from one side of the Atlantic to the other—'Horsel men! honored men! cease from your labor! Your work is done!'

Gon, brother, hoping all, fearing nought, till the day awa.

A lember of the Evangelical Alliance.

-thir admission to the Alliance-their protest, draw up by Sydney E. Morse-that horrible prayer meeting, whose sole object was to ask God not to let slveholders and their allies be cast out of the Alliace-their speeches and barefaced apologies for slavebreeders (apologies which they would not dare to mae to slaveholders)-have done much to bring the geat question of the personal piety and respec y of American slaveholders before the British public. It is true, as Dr. Wardlaw says - AMERI-CAN SLAVEHOLDERS ARE NOW ON TRIAL BE-FORE THE BRITISH PEOPLE. There, in the prismer's box, they shall stand, the monster felons of nankind, until the whole British Nation has prenounced a judgment against their porsonal Christianity'-until they are convicted and doomed as 'man-stealers,' 'guilty of the highest kind of thet,' and 'sinners of the first rank.' No Free Chirch or Evangelical Alliance can avert the sentense. The heart of this nation is against slaveholderi-and the Chalmers Cunninghams, Candlishes, Bickersteths, &c. must give up their slaveholding cliests, or fall and sink into infamy with them. HENRY C WRIGHT

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANOE

The great length of the Sketch of the Proceed ngs of the Evangelical Alliance, and also of the Reply of Edmund Onincy to Gerrit Smith, excludes iety of articles prepared for our inside form; but it would not be in our power to present to ou readers, matter more interesting or instructive.

While Mr. Quincy, we think, has given a most effectual rejoinder to the reply of Mr. Smith, he has Bonaparte in Egypt, Victoria as at the Coronation, immensely the advantage of Mr. S., on the score of new and magnificent Flower-groups. Some of temper and gentlemanly demeanor.

Our readers may be assured, that the most impo

tant subject, now attracting the attention of the reli- occasional specimens to be met with in English resgious world, in relation to Slavery, is the Evangelieal Alliance. Every political question sinks into insignificance, in comparison with it. The history of that Alliance, as given by that ever vigilant and nets, &c. of silk-braided Thibet cloth, in color, qualfaithful advocate of the slave, HERRY C. WRIGHT, ity, design and execution wholly unparalleled in the is of great value, at the present time, and should be American market. carefully preserved for future reference by all those 3. Embroidered screens, tabourets, mats, urn who see in American Slavery, the deadliest foe of stands of an entirely novel design, lamp mats, flow-Christianity, and in its religious defenders and or-stands, linen-knitted toilette cushions, sofa-cush applogists, the most guilty and dangerous class of ions, carriage quantons and elbow cushions, in aston-men in all Christendom.

We have occupied nearly the whole of our last page covers to correspond. Beautiful as the specimens with narrations of the horrible incidents growing out were last year, they are far exceeded by the present of the war with Mexico—the most atheistical and impions war ever recorded on the gory page of History;
and we call the special attention of every reader to
it, that he may feel entirely justified in denouncing aginable lot of silk and other aproxiall those who sanction or connive at this war as human butchers. It is gratifying to know, that the
work of enlisting volunteers for this war, in Massanever furnished. The variety in design and price is chusetts, drags heavily, and that scarcely a single immense. There are also a few pieces of bridal toicumpany has yet been formed, notwithstanding the lette work, and patterns of styles of French ornamen arts of unprincipled demagogues, and the liberal dis-tribution of whiskey, rum and brandy.



ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR NOW OPEN AT

FANEUIL HALL

The exhibition far excels that of any former year, variety, elegance and rarity of its works of genius taste, industry and art. The following arrangemen of them has been made for the convenience of pur

THE TOY TABLE

Will be in the centre of the hall, and will offer an unrivalled opportunity for the choice of Christman and New Year's presents. The stock of dolls, (dress ed and undressed, and in the costumes of many countries, just received per Acadia from London,) is undoubtedly the best and most elegant in the city-From Edinburgh, from Ireland and from Wales, come contributions of toys so attractive, that no de cription can do justice to them. The stock of beautifully painted needle-books, purses, bags, cushion &c. for girls, and the Chinese kites, (a brilliant display.) for boys, with the baskets, moveable and jointed In cereboration of this, I may state, that one of the discussion, rose to state, that he could not vote for the Resolution, until he had explicitly averred, that it did not go far enough for him; and that whenever the Ecumenical Alliance met, he should go to bat the for something more.

Yourthird query is—I Did any considerable portion of he Alliance regret the introduction of the question of admitting slaveholders to membership?

present in the Alliance; and as there is a strong desire (nay it not prove too strong) that the movement slould wear the aspect of universality, they are alleved to exert an influence which I fear must ultimately jeopardize the whole movement. They are among the finest spirited men in the whole gilt-edged, Weynen and plain, added to a stock orland; and the system under which they have been trained is connected with every evil that affects our native land, and I may safely add, many other In reference to the next meeting of the Ecumenical Ainuce, I feel no doubt that all slaveholders will befeliberately excluded. The feeling is now become o strong, that we are resolved to muster on that ocasion, (D. V.) and carry out our honest conviction, irrespective of consequences. The temper of the murity is such, that it will brook no more of this shrt-sighted tampering. If the Alliance cannot be opt quite clear of that most infamous of sins,—ant monster sin, SLAVERY—then we should hevoully pray that Almighty God would mercifily frown it into oblivion. China, - the good servant, -copied from the wat of Winchester College; silver-mounted jewel 20xes, of the old oak of the tower of Carlisle Castle, where Mary of Scotland was imprisoned in 1563. Boxes from the work of St. George's chapel, sear Bristol, 500 years old. Paper knives in the form of sabre and daggers, of Burns' Mossgiel Thorn, and of the tree of Highland Mary; Irish sea-plants, arranged memorable spots in England and Scotland; books of ferns from Castle Howard woods, garden and sea-flowers and mosses in baskets and pictures for framing, Colebrook Dale and China vases; papier mache blotting books, card receivers and cases painted with views of Roslin Castle. other views in Scotland, ivory-enamelled, silve mounted jewel-boxes, and envelope cases; a fer fine bronzes, medallion of Henry Grattan. At the book-table will also be found the large col

lection of water-color drawings just received per Acadia, from the Misses Carpenter, Lady Byron an Tse! the visit of those 80 slave-breeders and their allies Cox, Patton, Kirk, Olin, &c. to this kingdom

A new collection oil-paintings, flower pieces, or nithological and botanical cuttings of the greatest delieacy and beauty; with a series of engravings, mezzotintos and lithographs-many of them proofimpressions, presented to the Bazaar by the artists; series of portraits of the Evangelical divines of Scotland, etched doileys, original pencil sketches of English life, of great merit; Free Church Car-icatures; a few English books and tracts, old and rare books; The People's Picture Gallery-a bea iful work of two quarto volumes; a recent gift per Acadia of very rare and valuable autographs; Scotch pebbles; every variety of purses-hundreds of sur passing beauty; Sheffield cutlery, sent from that town expressly; a few linen travelling writing cases,

and copyist s linen writing cases, a new article. THE LIBERTY BELL for 1847, being the eighth annual publication of it, containing articles from Dr. Madden, Dr. Bowring, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Stephen C Phillips, Mrs. Follen, G. Combe, Dr. Davy, John Quincy Adams, Mrs Hall, Mr. Weiss, Brooks, Stone, J. F. Clarke and Burton, B. and E. H. Jones; Mazzini, the Italian exile, James Russell Lowell, Mrs. Lowell, Dr. Snodgrass, D. L. Child, and many others.

In front, and on the left, of the restrum, and alternating with American contributions beneath the galleries, will be found the beautiful articles from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol, Sheffield, Manchester, Bridgewater, Cork, Belfast, Carlisle, Dublin, Wrexham. The most striking features of them will be-

1. The splendid array of nerdle-wrought tapestry. Subjects-The Florentines, the young Conscript these, wrought on white satin, or in the Berlin wool, toned and lighted with floss silk, are equalled only by idences, and are worthy of being visited as works of art.

ishing variety.

4. The richest silk patchwork of table, bed, piano

and sofa patterns, with the finest knitted neglige

6. Swotch clan Tertan shawle, of a fineness, size and softness combined, no where clas to be obtained and softness combined, no where class on this side water. Imitation silk shawls, a new article wa few of black and drab col-

shawls, a new prices in reasons of the constant of the constan

their apartments, and parests in search of Christmas presents for their children, may all find here what can be found no where else in the United States.

THE CHARITY TABLE Will be on the right of the entrance, and the REPRESHMENT TABLE of A

On the left, where will be found cases of biscuits from England, sent by Carr, 'baker to her Majesty.' On the evenings of Christmas day and every succeeding one during the Fair, the most able, withful and elocaent advocates of the cause will address the assembly on its various aspects and prospects.

ABOLITIONISTS! HIGHLY IMPORTANT: MR. WILLIAM W. MARJORAM, Wholesale and retail Confectioner, Old Sta

NO. 10 MARSHALL STREET. Authorises the Managers of the Faneuil Hall Ba-

zaar to say, that he will make up into ite-creams. &c., for the occasion, ANY QUANTITY THAT THE KTRY PRIENDS WILL SUPPLY, of cream, eggs, &c., or that the city friends will send of sugar, lemons, &c. Friends wishing to doubly aid the cause, are requested to emulate Mr. Majoram's disinterested offer in its behalf, and send their contributions to 13 MARSHALL STREET, from the 21st onward.

OBITUARY.

In Hopkinton, on the 10th inst., after a protracted and distressing illness, borne with great calmness, John Bowker, aged 27. In the departure of our young brother and co-worker in the broad field of Humanity, it is but just that we pay a passing trib-ute to worth and sterling excellence. Mr. B., though young, was rich in works of fidelity and benevolence for the pining slave. He esponsed this cause in its most odious and radical form, and gave to it his heart and means most freely. He refrained not to bear the and means most freely. He tellam every communi-obloquy and reproach consequent in every community to those who stand firm for the right miss his pleasant countenance, and the cheering tones of his voice at our social gatheries, when we rally for works of good to brother ma. And since we grieve that we shall see his cace no more, and that one after another of the saithful among the faithless found are passing a sy, may it stimules us to be more faithful and aligent in the seld of

Liberty, Love and Holine But our brother, thigh dead, yet speaketh; and his voice is one . encouragement, that we advance in works on ove one to another. He was proverbial for the love-spirit he bore toward all. proverbial for the love-spirit me nore toward all.

And those who new him most, loved him best. His
mission, thou 4 brief, was fraught with blessings to the race; and of him it can be truly said- That

life is lone which answers life's great end.

He loase' beyond the abstractions and dogmas of the sets, to the Christianity of Christ, and with a ward)eart received those eternal principles of the Mount. In them he found peace and joy; and as death approached, they were to him all in all To the last, he bore testimony in their behalf, and full of a pure faith in right, for right's sake, he passed away to the world of spirits. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, give comfort to the bereaved friends and numerous mourners of the

A large concourse of friends and neighbors attended the funeral, on which occasion the writer preached a discourse, at the request of the departed. Our heather, just before dying, had the following expressive lines selected to be sung during the sung during the service, in the plaintive tune of Long, long ago. Shed not a tear o'er your friend's early bier,

When I am gone, when I am gone; Smile if the slow-tolling bell you should hear, When I am gone, I am gone.

Weep not for me when you stand round my grave, Think who has died His beloved to save; Think of the crown all the ransomed shall have, When I am gone, I am gone.

Plant ye's tree, which may wave over me, When I am gone, when I am gone; Surye a song, if my grave you should see, Win I am gone, I am gone.

Come at the close of a bright summer's day,
Come when he sun sheds his last ling ring ray,
Come, and rejue that I thus passed away,
When I am gos. I am gone.

G. W.

Milford, Dec. 1 am gon Milford, Dec. 1 1846. G. W. B. NEW ANTI-SLATER'S WORK.

Now in press, and will be issued a a few days. The Church se it is or the Forlors to oe of Slav very, by PARKER PILLSBURY. This book will contain, among much other inter-

esting matter, a full account of all the impor tion of the various ecclesiastical bodies in the Un ted States, on the subject of slavery. The position of the Church and ministry, of the

religipressous' of the country, on the present infa-mous war with Mexico, will also be exhibited, from facts and statements, registered under their own hands The strange and monstrous assumptions and usur-

pations of the Clergy, whereby the Church and the People are kept in their present wicked relation to slavery, will also be presented in a strong and clear light, by extracts from their own statute books. The whole will be comprised in a neat pamphlet of seventy or eighty pages.

WORCESTER SOUTH.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Worcester, in Brinley Hall, on Satorday and Sunday, Dec. 26 and 27, instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and other

speakers from abroad, are confidently expected to speakers from abroad, are confidently expected to speakers from abroad, are confidently expected the meeting. May we see members of the Society in good numbers from all sections of the county. All persons are invited to attend.

SAMUEL MAY, Pres.

JOHN M. FISK, Sec'ry. OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be holden in North Bridgewater an SATURDAY and SUN-DAY, day and evening, January 2d and 3d, 1847, commencing at half past 9 c clock, A. M., on each day. day.
We trust our friends in the Old Colony will so ar-

We trust our friends in the Old Colony will so arrange mattern, as to be present at the inecting. We do hope to see a fall and large collection on this occasion. An interesting meeting is expected. The Society will west on Saturday in the Hall of Edward E. Ber, nett; and on Sunday, the Universalists' Society brave kindly offered to us the use of their house, in which to hold the Convention.

LT Stephen S. Foster, Parker Fillsbury and Loring Moody will be at the meeting.

ing Moody will be at the meeting.
H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION The fifth lecture before this Association will be de-livered on Monday evening next, Dec. 21, at Mari-boro' Chapel, by Edward Youso, Esq. The pub-lic are invited to attend.

T. H. RINGGOLD, Sec'ry.

CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS. The 'Boston Union of Associationists' will hold public meeting in this city on Thursday, Dec. 31st, commeucing at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the new Bromfield Ball, in Bromfield street, a few doors from Washington street.

Washington street.

The friends of social reform are invited to attend.

cive that I have not ral form in the latter y identified in our hithful ones, who are e letter, she saysth an article on slaof this month. The sible man, rather o and, not in genera estions, or to symp He was one of these n Slavery being sent had afterwards the Address had done aken. graphic notice of a red by the Rev. Mr. man :-

an excellent sermos efforts which are to rganize the League. on rule, and he had iful epistle to Phileadmired it, I ar sting. I sal did not brought to bear upon f Christianity, which ranaforming a slav n show that this was , he sends Oursins. ila, now, who coul modern Philemons dge, 'Hark, the glad with peopliar sweet d well with our fer rking-man, whom rking man, seept a this was our first versed with our Sunhe sermon, in which ted. I then inquired entertained feelpeople. One of the and blushing, con-

of black men, has
hey would carry be
eption, the older git
hough one said th because other chilay taken her in his ould not do her any fraid of them since. ildren had this feet quite amused at the people. Thus re grees in the pub hardly say, that th w unreasonable the does it happen the

injure!

POETRY.

For the Liberator: THE DEED OF WAR

Lines suggested on reading an assount of a Mexi-can woman, who, while engaged in the Christ-like work of succoring the wounder Americans and Mex-icans at Monterey, was hilled on the battle-field.

With Mercy's loving heart she gave The cooling draught, their lips to lave; She gave them ford, and gently bound Each bleeding reflerer's ghastly wound. Both foe and friend had equal claim, And shared herfkindness both the same; She saw slike their woe and need, And gove alike the wanted meed. A spirit from the fount of Love, A blessed angel did she prove. Those proofs of pity by her given, Might well become the hosts of heaven. They were her last!—Oh, God above! In this the recompense of love She fell to die, that angel one, By hand of foes-to die alone! Her gentle spirit might not stay-In deeds of love she passed away. No requiems o'er her corse were given, Save the sad mourning breeze of heaven; No funeral rites for that blest one, Save Nature's deep, low music tone And this is war. The human heart Is taught to act a traitor's part To every noble impulse given, To every feeling meet for heaven. Whate'er the heart's deep earnest love, And noble thoughts and aims approve, le cast aside-and deeds of wee, And sordid motives vain and lov Control the soul, and make it feel Remorseless as the murderer's steel. She died,-but her last deed of love Can never die ; oh, may it prove To souls of men a guiding star, To draw them from the curse of war Think, mortal men, ye who sustain This horrid strife! can ye again Feel that from murder ve are free. And that your spirits pure can be? Reflect, repent, and let no more Each deeds of sin lie at your door: Sue deeds your souls can ne'erfapprove, For you were made mankind to love. Learn ye com that fond heart's last deed, Your aid to vive to all who need; And in your hirit's love embrace Both foe and frond the human race. Spurn not the leagn she hath given-Spire not the strong and nate given.

Wer spirit harmoniad with heaven;

Oh, sourn it not!—Thugh ye profess.

A greater light, do ye Pagess.

The same wide, all-embraing love—

The willing heart your love o prove?

Section Dec. 5th, 1846. Norton, Dec. 5th, 1846. C. R. G.

From the London Inquire. PAREWELL TO WM. LLOYD GARISON, Who sailed in the Acadia, Nov. 4, 186.

Farewell, farewell! Heaven's bleasing with thee go Thou champion of the suffering and oppressed Lonely thou standest on the crowded deck, And thy heart lingers with those chosen frience, In this, thy island home, who, warm and brave, Have cheered thee onward. Thou art not alone Thy Heavenly Father is thy tower of strength, And thy loved Saviour, for whose ' little ones Thou offerest up thy strength, thy powers, thy life Will not desert thee in thy hour of need. O that our spirits, hovering round thy path, Could guard and cheer thee !- Yet believe them not Kindled with ardor in thy glorious cause, And striving with thee. Let our voices join With them, and with that faithful, carnest few, Whom the world better because they testify
Of its iniquities. Fear not, but labor on
In your great Master's cause, freedom and love. List to the Comforter he sends to all Who follow in his footsteps ;-let it breathe Over your life and heart that heavenly truth Which conquereth, and must conquer v'en the foe That most resists his reign .- The Saviour's words Can never fail, though earth should pass away E'en as a withered scroll. Have faith in him, And at your voice, Sin's mountains shall remove, And sink forever in the dark abyss.

-There is a mountain of iniquity O'ershadowing your country; high and dress Its towering summits menace c'en the shift And the forked lightning scathes it of. From forth Its swollen sides issue deep, hor-d groans, Filling the world with swe. Where chasms yaws Are fearful sights dicloses of mangled flash, And recking limbs quivering with agony, Whence stifle sighs of torture strive in vain T' uphesy he stony mass incumbent. Oft, Dire three convulsive shake the nations round, That te transfixed with horror. The huge field, That its dark shadow, shuts out heaven's pure light alen walk in darkness 'neath it, and their hearts Are chilled into a selfish apathy. Ye small but zealous band, lift up your voice, The 'still, small voice' of God, that must be heard O, let your faith be as the mustard-seed :-Send deep your roots into the hearts of men : Drink the sweet dews of heaven, and shed ther

round, The obdurate to soften ;-- constant grow Under heaven's blessing, till your branches yield A refuge to the weary. Thus toil on, And in God's own good time, this mountain e'en Shall hear your voice, and vanish from your land, Engulphed beneath the ocean's lowest depths! Bristol, Eng., Nov. 8, 1846.

> THE PIONEER OF PROGRESS. BY THE HOR. MRS. HORTON.

A battle must be fought, In the clear and open plain, Ere their long-debated right, Freedom's soldiers can obtain : But the road is dark and cumbered where they go The feeble halt and doubt,-

The rash are put to rout :--There are Pioneers of Progress wanted now. Let the nowardly despair;

Time shall aid the working hand; What shall buffle those who dare Be first to lead the band? Not Prejudice, with darkly scowling frown ;-Though her sentinels have long Like scarecrows awed the throng Where her moss-grown wall

Where the crumbling ruin falls, And scatters blank and wide ;

Pile the remnants of the walls Far apart on either side : If the stones are in the way-leap across! Cut the brambles round your feet, Though the wounding thorns may meet; Buy the glory of great gain with a loss.

Then 'Onward' be the word, For many a levelled mile ; Let the marching troops advance Over mountain—through defile : Marshal all, to the weakest and the last; Till unwearied arms begin-The battle they shall win, And their struggle be a memory of the past!

On Monday night, the Mexicans were in high spi-

'I hope by the next letter I write, to give you an an account of improving health in the Regiment. You ought to see the men. Their condition is a reproach to the Government. They are barefooted, and some of them are literally without breeches, many without hats and coats, but they stand up as proud as if they dressed in imperial purple. The Government is indebted to this Regiment this day \$75,000. ernment is indebted to this Regiment this day \$75,000—it has received no pay whatever, and though paymasters pass and repuss it, it has seen no signs of payment. Young men of education and intelligence, used to the huxuries of private life, are by this neglect absolutely turned noked in a wild country, and exposed to the climate and suffering from the weather, without any care for their condition on the part of the Government they serve. They the part of the Government they serve. They would raise a row pretty quickly, but that they re-

From the N. or Orleans Delta, Nov. 14th.
BALEZ, (La.) Nov. 13, 1846.

The Virginia has arrived with us, at last, but we have had 'a lough time of it,' I can assure you. We left the Brazos on the evening of the 5th, with 15th passengers, most of whom were discharged volumiters. Half of these people were wounded or sick, some having lest their legs, others their arms, and depts. Night before last, a discharged soldier, who we wounded in their arms and legs. Night before last, a discharged soldier, who we wounded in the hattles of last May, and had been in the hospital at Point I sabet ever since, field on board, and was buried at sea. Had a severe go that the second have died, Will you believe me when I rell you that with all these sick and wounded undoutnedly have died. Will you believe me when I rell you men, not a surgeon or nurse was sent stong, to a particle of mental unique the sund manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or become sick, are sent stong, to the usual manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or become sick, are sent stong, to the sund manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or become sick, are sent stong, to the sund manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or become sick, are sent stong, to the sund manner in which the men who have been out to fight our battles, but who are unfortunate enough to get wounded or become sick, are sent stone of the strate of the strate of the sund of the side was horrived at the way out. Three days ago, many of wite states the strate of the side was horrived at the way out. Three days ago, many of wite days ago, many of wite strates and the final strates of the sund of the strates of the sund of

THE LIB

The the strife is all gone by,
the carrost fearts, whose power
first led you on to try

What the might of gribered multitudes might detarm back, and let your cheer

What the might of gribered multitudes might detarm back, and let your cheer

What the might of gribered multitudes might detarm back, and let your cheer

What the might of gribered multitudes might detarm back, and let your cheer

THE FRO SLAVERY WAR WITE MULTON

SEE LE C T I O N S.

UTTERROS, CHIRES AND HORROR, TRUITS

Of THE FRO SLAVERY WAR WITE MULTON

SAYA FE, Oct. 18, 1846.

We look forward with gloomy sunticipations to
the future. There are not provisions enough in the
ountry, including all thatare now herearexspected,
ol sat beyond the first of Petrusty. The chremulais to lay it. Three thousand armed men in
attat of starvation, is a mass not easily kept in subrifination |—particularly when a. large portion of
peri come out its Brancel enigrants to Californianregion which mone of them (save the Mormons)

if set, ith service of the Orniel Strike, it they
orank this prediction:

The place is overfilled with soldiers, which in
act operates rather disadvantageously for all purposes of pose and order.

The place is overfilled with soldiers, which in
act operates rather disadvantageously for all purposes of pose and order.

The place is overfilled with soldiers, which in
act operates rather disadvantageously for all purposes of pose and order.

The place is overfilled with soldiers, which in
act operates rather disadvantageously for all purposes of pose and order.

The place is overfilled with soldiers, whose victheir object for which they were of no cartly use
here, has produced agrees many evil consequences
want of employment engenders idlensess among
the men, and it is followed by want of discipline,
insubordination, drumbenness and crimes. Men
of the consequences fairly before to many and the servi
Tis day, you here or described the propose of pose can dorder.

This day, you here or described the propose of pos

some men a great deal of unessiness, which they might safely spare themselves.

The cold has set in, though the weather is extremely pleasant. We have a large number of sick in the hospital, arising, however, chiefly from the dissipated life led by the men.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SOLDIERS.

A Volunteer in the Kentucky regiment, (Rowan Hardin,) writing to his father, after the battle of Montercy, gives an account of the three days' fighting. He says:

On Mondey night the Moviene were in high sni.

THE HORRORS OF MONTEREY Extract of a private letter from an officerif Artillery in our Army, dated MONTEREY, Mexic, Oct. 5, 1846.

On Monday night, the Mexicans were in high spirits. They had lost but few men. All night they have up sky-ruckets. At night the firing ceased, he left wing of the Keutucky regiment, to which I ale, attached, were marched into the fort taken by us, to hold it during the night. As we moved in, we were in point blank shot of one battery, and raked on our right by another. They both be lehed fire the whole time we were marching in, a distance of one mile. Such a night as I spent that might, I hope never to spend again. We had eaten and horse, and a cold gone into the fight in my shirt-sleeves.

I never heard balls whistle before. Two cannon balls passed within two feet of me, and many more within a short distance.

The dead men were awful sights to look upon, some mot with cannon balls, and some with small sho—some with their heads shot off—some with their beads shot off—some with the some more server fire the sole of the emitted of the colline of the col stopped by the appearance of a flag of truce and the result was the capitulation of the city, and a suspension of arms for two months; which hope may terminate in a general peace, and may be permitted again to see our families.

HORRORS OF WAR

Few persons, says the Boston Journal, will be able to read the following brief sketch, without feeling a sensation of pain and sorrow at the horrors of war, and its many touching and heart-etiding incidents. The account is given in a letter, dated Monterey, October 7th, addressed to the Louisville Courier:

'While I was stationed with our left with would raise a row pretty quickly, but that they respect too highly their own officers to place them in an awkward position, by drawing down on them the displeasure of the War Department.

From the Now Orleans Delta, Nov. 14th.

BALIZE, (La.) Nov. 13, 1846.

The Virginia has arrived with us, at last, but we

between the officers and the privates, such as the chasing of a dignified Commander of Brigade through his own camp. All these are private matters of their own, affecting but indirectly the issue of the campaign. But outrages on the helpless and unoffending Mexicans, on the contrary, have a direct and palpable bearing on the successful termination of the war. The Mexicans themselves admit that before the arrival of the volunteers upon the Rio Grande, all Eastern Mexico was rips for revoit and annexation to the United States. Now there is no portion of the country so bitterly hostile to us and our institutions. We have before us a Monterey paper of July, which reminds the disaffected of the atrocities committed at Matamoras, and adds that the volunteers, the most unprincipled and ungovernable class at home, have been let loose like blood-hounds upon Mexico. We fear that very soon there will be kindled a burning hatred toward us, which will make the timid Mexicans rally from every city, village and rancho around the banner of their country, and fight with a courage and constancy worthy the descendants of the courter.

This lifts the curtain! 'Murder, robbery, and This lifts the curtain! 'Murder, robbe

This lifts the curtain! 'Murder, robbery, and rape, committed in the broad light of day.' And these diabolical offences were perpetrated both at Matamoras and Monterey, by permission of a General of the United States! Are those revolting crimes to be repeated in every town and city captured by our forces? What reason is there to hope they will not be? Are not murder, robbery, rape and arson, necessary concomitants of such a war? In fact, are those outrages more enormous than the war itself? These interrogatories are of startling import, and deserve to be attentively considered.

A young soldier named Wynkoop, of Zanesville, Ohio, who was in the fight at Monterey, writes home to his friends as follows:—

During the fight of the second day, a flag of cessation was sent to the Mexicans, requesting a few hours to bury the dead which were strewed in fightful piles over the field. This was refused, and the wounded and dead lay where they fell, beneath the rays of a scorching sun, till the battle was ended. It was then almost impossible for our men to endure the stench, while they heaped dirt over the poor fellows where they lay. The bodies of the dead were as black as coals; many of them were stripped of their clothing by the Mexicans during the night. Several of those who were wounded during the first day's fight, crawled into ditches and holes to avoid the halls which were rolling like hail-stones over the field, whence, exhausted by the loss of blood, they were unable to crawl, or give signs of distress. As a consequence, many perished, though some who were found in this condition were removed, and are recovering.

—Zamesville Whig.

What needs to the blessings of Heaven upon their acts.

I have the honor to be yours, &c., very respectfully,
L. L. ALLEN, Chaplain of Lou. Vol.

WAR AND REVIVALS!

Rev. Mr. Colton, chaplain of the C. S. frigate Cougses, in a recent letter from Monterey, California, says—Ther is a deep interest among a large section of our crew on the subject of religion. I now hold a prayer meeting three evenings in the week, and usually meet there about sixty scilors—about thirty of whom have become hopefully pious.'

We presume that the nost hopeful piety of this kind would see nothing objectionable in Intering down a Mexican town, and butchering its inhabitants. During the fight of the second day, a flag of

'A MAN KILLED VERY DEAD.'-A shell from Lieut. Rowland's howitzer having penetrated the roof of the Bishop's palace, buried itself in the body of a Mexican, and there exploded, tearing the poor fellow to rags. An American soldier, gazing on the scene, said to his officer, 'Lieutenant, that man is killed very dead. There is a man killed so dead before in my life.

Noble Exploits.—The Cincinnati Advertiser speaks of the 'noble exploits' of one of the Ohio Volunteers.—Samuel Myers. At the battle of Monterey, he was wounded by a ball which passed through the bone of the chin and lodged in the under flesh, making a dreadful wound. He had the ball extracted, and fired a verel times before he would suffer himself to be withdrawn—remonarating that 'he was a dead man, and d—d if he didn't want to kill zome of them."

The Boston Post has an extract from the Austin (Texas) Democrat, which is enough to shock the sensibility of a Hottentot, or any other heathen. David Horseley, in Capt. Chandler's company of Texan volunteers, had been found murdered in an orange grove, and dragged to the San Juan. 'The news sprend like wild-fire among Hoys's men. [Hays's regiment had been distanded for disorderly conduct.] They determined to take ample vengeance. Wo to the Mexican fulling in their way! Gen. Worth was made acquainted with what was going forward; he sent his uid to expostulate and beg of the Texans to cease. Infuriated by the cowardly menuness of the murderers of their fellow-soldier, and a remembrance of the many foul and bloody

Artillery—Company C.
d Regiment—Dragoons
Artillery—Company E.
d Brigade—3d Infantry 4th Infantry 12
th Brigade—1st Infantry 15
Balt Battalion 6
lexas Volunteers, Capt. Shivers 2 Total Gen. Butler's Division thio Regiment 'ennessee Regiment Lississippi Regiment entucky Regiment Total 47 160 Recapitulation, en Worth's Division Killed Wounded lay's Regiment wigg's Division Total Total killed and wounded 472, to which may be lded four that are missing, but supposen killed.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY. A letter-writer from amargo, dating September 26th, states that there

will meet with prompt and grateful TERMS MODERATE.

declaration is the Mexican war!

HORRORS OF THE WAR.

A letter from Monterey, from James A. Jackson, a Washington volunteer in the Baltimore Battalion, describing the late battle, says:

StranspanGLED Banner!

Stabbath, May 25,1846.

The agent of the American Bible Society of this city has been very efficient in fornishing the Chaplains with Testaments, Tracts, &c., for gratuitous distribution among the troops upon the Rio Grande, My intention is to leave in a few days for the sent of war, and any contributions in Bibles, Tracts, &c., wintable for distributions in Bibles, Tracts, &c., wintable for distributions in Bibles, Tracts, &c., suitable for distribution in the agent of the American Bible Society, will be greated and faithfully distributed. And rest assured, as soon as the Star-Spangled Banner shall wave over the ramparts of Matamorus, there are men ready promptly to unfurl the banner of the Cross by its side. And shall circumstances ready for the University of Matamorus, there are men ready promptly to unfurl the banner of the Cross by its side. And shall circumstances reader it necessary for the University of Matamorus of masses of masses in Maxico i shall circumstances render it necessary for the United States to dictate terms of peace to Mexico in the halls of the Montezums, there will be warm and dauntless hearts to invoke the blessings of

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union of the 12th ult.

'At a Missionary meeting held in the Methodist church, on Monday night, funds were raised for making Gen. Taylor, Col. Campbell, Col. Anderson, Capt. Cheatham, and Capt. Foster, life members of the Conference Missionary Society. These compliments will be duly appreciated by the brave officers, who are winning laurels on the field of battle.'

field of battle.'

We have heard of people stealing 'the livery of heaven to serve the devil,' but this is the first instance that has come under our notice, in which a society of professing christians have furnished the aforesaid livery unsolicited and grain. The next piece of intelligence, that we expect to be called upon to record, is, that active measures are to be taken for raising the necessary funds, in order to constitute Gen. Taylor and all his subordinates, including Captains Coy and Callum, as Life to open of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—Chr.

HANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY.

TEETH AT COST, UNTIL JAN. 1, 1847! Office, No. 266, opposite No. 307, Washington-st. corner of Aron Place, Boston.

FOR the purpose of introducing more extensively in many important respects, an entire new mode of preparing and mounting Mineral Teeth on Plate,

forward; be sent his aid to expectable and beg of the Trees to case. Infurinted by the coward; the Trees to case in flurinted by the coward; the entire so of the many fool and bloody butcheries upon them in roward rivers in Trees, and are numbrance of the many fool and bloody butcheries upon them in roward rivers in Trees, and the propose of introducing more extensively the many fool and bloody butcheries upon them in roward rivers. In the propose of introducing more extensively and and a proposed to the sum of the propose of the many fool and bloody butcheries upon them in roward rivers. In the propose of the many fool and bloody butcheries upon them in roward rivers. In the propose of the many fool and bloody butcheries upon them in roward rivers. In the propose of the many fool and bloody butcheries upon them in roward rivers. In the pratical of the account, and such the authority. Well may the Texan editor exclaim, 'trrailler retrained to a fine pratical of the account, and such the authority. Well may the Texan editor exclaim, 'trrailler retrained to the propose of the proposed of the pratical value of the such section of the such sections of the proposed of the pratical value of the such sections of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the such sections of the proposed of smaller magnitude, where great difficulty in execu-tion is to be overcome. They cannot fail to excit-admiration from all who are pleased with close imi-tations of nature, and would inspire a confidence in their merits that the wearing of them would tend to strengthen.

TERMS.

TERMS.

Up to January 1, 1847, the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work, from a single tooth to a whole set, viz: when a fit and fine ish of the work are produced to the satisfaction of the person for whom they are mado, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in heir construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months, if perfect satisfaction is not given, the teeth may be returned, and the amount paid for them will be refunded. Old plate work that has been worn with much inconvenience, will he exchanged for new on paying a small difference. All other branches of Dentistry, such as Filling, Setting on Pivot, Cleansing-Poishing, Regulating, Kelling Nerves, Extracting, &c., will be attended to in the most thorough and accientific manner, and on the following terms, viz: For filling common sized cavities with gold, \$1; for other kinds of Filling, from 50 cents to \$1; to; setting on gold pivot, \$2; for Cleansing, \$1; Extracting 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All uperations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole or half sets will be perations warranted.

Carved work in block for whole or half sets will be

ot up for other Dentists on reasonable terms.
S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist.
Aug. 28 6m.

WILLIAM C. NELL OFFERS HIS SERVICED AS

COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT AND COLLEGE PARTICULAR attention given to preprint of Agreements, Deeds, Mortgage, &c. of Writing.

He will procure Help for families

ducting Correspondence, and any other depends of Writing.

He will procure Help for families, store, to a single the will procure Help for families, store, to a single to the delivery of break infactory.

He will also attend to the delivery of break to culars, &c., and any similar employment.

Orders lett, or letters, (always pat pat of Cornhift, up starrs, or at the office of was bounded, Esq., No. 19 Old City Hall, stores will meet with prompt and grateful like.

Boston, December 11, 1846. BOOKS.

BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, lanform Parker's Sermon of War,
Ditto Sermon of the Perishing Classe,
Narrative of Frederick Douglass,
Ditto of Lewis and Milton Clarke,
Archy Moore,
Spooner's Work on the Unconditutionally
Slavery. BOOKS

Slavery, Ditto Work on Powerty-its illegal cases legal cure,
Dr. Alcott's Water Cure for Debilitated Ye Men, Anti-Slavery Almanacks and Literty Aim

Anti-Slavery Almanacks and Liberty Almanacks for 1847,
Mr. Prince's new Work on the authentication of the Scriptures, being Lectures of the origin of the various writings of the his-

VOICES OF THE TRUE HEARTER

NUMBERS, fifteen, sixteen, sevences as to
teen of this interesting work. Price Sea,
the four number.

the four number.

W HEREAS, I have heretofore made chapma statements accusing Mr. John Beal of king of the crime of their in stealing the merel and son, George Bates—I do hereby retract said that and acquit Mr. Beal of all dishonest or improper duct in relation thereto; and agree not to rest that are.

RUFUS BATH charge; Hanover, Dec. 7, 1846.

DENTAL SURGERY

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular size to this advertisement, which he thinks used a place among the late improvement in beas He engages that the consumation for every me to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, said is one half the amount charged by others, ad such be only the cost of construction. He agree, in that after sufficient time has elapsed to let the should the same prove to be inferior to say the should the same prove to be inferior to say the should the same prove to be inferior to say the should the same prove to be inferior to say the should the same prove to be inferior to say the should the same prove to be inferior to say the state that he has permission to refer to laden Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kind off that Operations have been performed, and my mark that he has had several years expenses as business, having been employed in the Destal In inhument of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having used he Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Richael (excepting that made by students) for two winds years—also the entire direction and also two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibite a Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently setting Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turry, is one exhibited at the late Exhibition of he Manaetts Charitable Association at Quincy fill, at received a premium. received a premium.

J. GUNN, Seresos Destin,

115 COURT (CORNER OF SUPRURY) STREET Abdominal Supporters.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

JAMES FREDERICK POSTER
ONTINUES to manufacture all the various
proved TRUSSES at his old stand, h. 3
vashington street, opposite No. 864, enums temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been fine
ast ten years—and his residence and business in

often times made to answer as well as ner. In subscriber having worm a Truss himself in the lattwenty five years, and fitted so many for the lattu years, feels confident in being able to satult assistant may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusse, is merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanet at at that will not reach having wooden and copyr ph. Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmot's Mand Socket; Sterman's Ball and Socket; Sterman's Ball and Socket; Sterman's patent French do; Batteman's do, double and sape. Stone's Trusses: A Batteman's do, double and sape. Stone's Trusses: Dr. Hull's do; Thoupart Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses as the had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes at Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to coasse low with one that is hard of bearing.

low with one that is hard of hearing.
All Ladies in want of Abdominal Suppores &
Transes, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLIED
FOSTER, who has had ten years experience all CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Bosins.

Having had occasion to observe, that some pentallicted with Hernia, have suffered much from t afflicted with Hernia, have suffered must now want of skilful workinen in accommodating Tomato the peculiarities of their cases, I have his pit to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. for to supply the deficiency occasioned by the dealth. R. Beath. After some months of observation the work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well sequined with the manufacture of these instruments side genious in accommodating them to the variety which occur. I feel myself called upon to ret him to my professions! brethres, and to the pik as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to im important articles. OHN C. WARREN, M.R.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have not F. Foster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M.P.

F. Poster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M.P.

I have sent many persons to be fitted will Train and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, it he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is size los, consequence of their imperfect construction as the neglect in properly fitting them; on this scown; am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Fester, or fidently believing that he will give them a foot or cle, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. B.

H. B. C. GREEN, R. R.

Boston, April 27, 1881.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of k.

J. F. Foster, to manufacture Triusce, the unia
kinds of supporters and other apparatus requirely
invalids, and fully believes that the character of in
work will favorably compare with that of other ania

J. V. C. SMITH.

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal
Boston, Aug. 9.

Boston, Aug. 9. ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 28 his nop-street, near Cambridge-street.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, this is the fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodgring those who may feet him with their patronage. He respectfully suffer hare. No pains will be spared to render it nearly way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms now rate.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Miljord. VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, Nerth Forts

VERNONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, Nord Town Massachuserts.—Milton Bonney, Lowelly—R. Adama, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Nosthackt.

Adama, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Nosthackt.
Elias Richards, Weymouth.—George W. Benish, Northampton; John Lev; Merrisack.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine, President, William Adams, Pasculeket.
NEW-YORE.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Intel.
NEW-YORE.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Intel.
C. Fullet, Skansateles;—Thomas McClintock, Falterloo;—John H. Parker, Pers.
PersayLivasia.—M. Preston, West Grott;
President, Russellville;—B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge, John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philadalphin; Joseph Fellows, Columbians.